MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

20 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Mubarak on Camp David -- MENA cited an AL-AHRAM report that President Husni Mubarak told Western newsmen that Egypt will work hard with the United States and Israel to ensure success of the Palestinian autonomy talks. Mubarak also said that no deadline on the negotiations exists.

Opposition Statement on Detainees -- According to AFP, exiled Egyptian journalist Sa'di Zaghlul said in Paris that the Egyptian Government has "recently" taken about 13,000 persons of all political persuasions into custody.

Libya

Speaking to the Arab ambassadors accredited to Libya, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the people's committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, affirmed that Libya has no designs on Sudan or any neighboring country. In his statement, reported by Tripoli radio, he said Libya is opposed to any foreign interference in these countries, and he then described recent anti-Libyan remarks by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri as showing the president's desperation since the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat.

PLO

The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported that PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat would begin talks in Moscow with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko on 20 October. Noting that the talks will cover a wide range of issues, the radio said they will also deal with the question of supplying the Palestinian resistance with "advanced weapons, especially antiaircraft missiles." Earlier, TASS reported that on his arrival at Moscow airport 'Arafat was met by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev.

Lebanon

Voice of Lebanon radio reported that 2 persons were killed and 10 injured in an armed clash among a group of Kurds in western Beirut early on 20 October and that sniper fire continued across the contact lines dividing the eastern and western sectors. While the clandestine Voice of Palestine accused Maj Sa'd Haddad's militia of kidnapping three workers from a southern village on 18 October, the Voice of Hope radio asserted that the Palestinians twice violated the cease-fire on 19 and 20 October, firing at Christian positions near Marj 'Uyun.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by INA reported that Iraqi planes raided the port of Bandar-e Khomeyni early on 19 October, scoring direct hits and setting a number of military installations on fire. KYODO said the Japanese-Iranian petrochemical complex construction site was among the targets attacked. An Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio said the air raid caused casualties, but gave no details. The Iranian communique spoke of further exchanges of fire on a number of fronts, including the Susangerd sector and across the Karun River. It also mentioned that 48 Iranians manning anti-aircraft units had been killed in a 17 October Iraqi attack. Tehran radio reported that an Iranian plane downed an Iraqi MiG in the southern sector and PARS claimed that Iranian artillery fire caused extensive damage in the Iraqi port of Al-Faw.

Iran

Security Situation -- Citing ETTELA'AT, AFP reported that Manuchehr Mas'udi, a former adviser to ousted President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, was among a batch of 30 government opponents executed recently. Meanwhile, Tehran radio reported the arrest of another 18 dissidents in Gachsaran. According to Mashhad radio, revolution guards killed a Mojahedin-e Khalq member in a Mashhad street, while in a separate incident Mojahedin fired on a Guards Corps car, killing four guardsmen. The clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio reported that a number of army officers in units based in Tehran mutinied against revolution guards on 17 October. The radio said the clashes were caused by the recent replacement of some army commanders with revolution guards.

'Confession' of Bani-Sadr Aide -- AFP reported that Sudabeh Sodeyfi, a former aide to ex-President Bani-Sadr, said in a Tehran television interview that Bani-Sadr received over $2 million from former Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar. Sodeyfi also claimed that after being sacked as armed forces commander on 10 June, Bani-Sadr sent a message to the Mojahedin-e Khalq calling for the murder of leaders loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni. Sodeyfi said she was "very sorry" that she had once supported Bani-Sadr.

Saudi-Iranian Relations

A Saudi Interior Ministry statement broadcast by Riyadh radio and television on 19 October dismissed as untrue Tehran radio's account of the latest clash in Medina between Iranian pilgrims and Saudi security forces. The statement said Saudi security guards arrested a number of Iranians who had acted in a undisciplined way and had attempted to create trouble and confusion in the prophet's mosque. Rebutting Tehran radio's claim that the Saudi authorities later apologized to the Iranians for their behavior, the statement added that the Saudi authorities have ordered the deportation of the arrested pilgrims. According to PARS, the Saudis released 12 of the arrested pilgrims but intend to deport 3 others.

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh radio broadcast a commentary criticizing Israeli opposition to the U.S. sale of weapons and AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. The claim that they threaten Israeli security was said to be indicative of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's hostile intentions and "twisted logic." The commentary argued that Israel's security is threatened not by the arms deal but by its own aggressive policies.

Inter-Arab Affairs

QNA cited a Kuwait AS-SIYASAH report that Arab League "political sources" have said that the League summit scheduled for mid-November is to be postponed until an undetermined date, probably after Jordanian King Husayn returns from his visit to the United States, planned for November.

Afghanistan

Citing "Muslim dissident forces," AFP reported the capture on 4 October in a Kabul suburb of a "high-ranking" Soviet adviser working in the Ministry of Mines and Industry by Hezb-e Eslami mujahidin. According to AFP, the rebels have refused to release their captive in exchange for hundreds of political prisoners.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT DENIES ACCEPTING COEXISTENCE WITH ISRAEL

GF181330 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said yesterday he had not accepted coexistence with the Zionist enemy during his talks with Japanese officials in Tokyo last week. In an interview with EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Abu Dhabi, he described reports to the contrary as "confusing and untrue" and said they were probably made by a member of one of the Japanese political parties he met in Tokyo. Mr 'Arafat was in Abu Dhabi for a short while on his way to Beirut after a tour that took him to China, Japan, North Korea and Vietnam.

The Palestinian leader, however, said he still believed in natural coexistence with the Jews, because "I believe in Judaism as a religion in the democratic Palestinian state whereby Muslims, Christians and Jews could live together."

He added that this had been endorsed by the Palestinian National Council (parliament) in its plan of action. Mr 'Arafat thanked His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan for his efforts towards making his visit to Tokyo and the Palestinian-Japanese dialogue a success.

While in Japan, Mr 'Arafat met Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, and both leaders pledged to work toward a "just and comprehensive Middle East peace," and the Japanese Government was asked to show more understanding of the cause and struggle of the Palestinian people.

Mr 'Arafat said Japan's acceptance of the PLO as principal representative of the Palestinian people was in itself an advanced step and he hoped advance in the Japanese attitude to bring about a firmer recognition of the PLO.

Mr 'Arafat said the Zionists were massing four divisions along the border with Lebanon in preparation for a wide-scale military operation against the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian-Lebanese forces in southern Lebanon.

"We expect Zionist military operations, indications of which became apparent following the recent maneuvers by the Israeli air and naval forces," Mr 'Arafat said, adding that further indications were manifested by the continual Zionist violations of the cease-fire and increased activity of the Israeli fleet off the Lebanese coast.

Mr 'Arafat denied reports the PLO had severed relations with Italy following the assassination in Rome 2 weeks ago of PLO official Majid Abu Sharar.

Mr 'Arafat called on the Italian Government to disclose the identity of the assassins adding, "we accuse Begin of personally orchestrating terrorist attacts against the Palestinian people and of the assassination of Abu Sharar and the series of terrorist explosions in west Beirut and the Lebanese towns against the PLO and the camps of the Palestinians there."

Mr 'Arafat said the U.S. decision to hand over Palestinian student Ziyad Abu 'Ayn to the Israelis was an act of aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and was contrary to international law.

"This decision," Mr 'Arafat said, "is a further proof of the clear American bias in favor of Israel and against the Arabs, and I only have to remind our Arab nation in this regard of the declared American-Israeli strategic cooperation and the consequences of this cooperation on the future of the Arab nation."

Mr 'Arafat said he would leave on an official visit to the Soviet Union today to confer with Soviet leaders on the "serious" situation in the Middle East. He described the talks he had during his four-nation tour as "very important and extremely constructive."

In an interview with Abu Dhabi daily AL-ITTIHAD, Mr 'Arafat welcomed Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's plan as a basis for Middle East peace negotiations, but said he would not accept coexistence with the "Israeli enemy."

"I had welcomed Prince Fahd's statement, which we consider a base from which we can continue the search for the settlement of the principal problem in the Middle East if good intentions and desires prevail," Mr 'Arafat told the daily. He said he would discuss the plan with other Arab leaders at the Arab summit in November in Fes, Morocco.

'ARAFAT TO SEEK WEAPONS DURING MOSCOW VISIT

NC200725 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Official talks between Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Comrade Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister, will begin in the Soviet capital this morning. It has been learned that the talks will deal with bilateral relations, the situation in the Middle East, the situation in Egypt following the assassination of As-Sadat, the Soviet attitude toward the U.S. policy in the Middle East and Israel's role in Lebanon. The talks will also deal with the question of supplying the Palestinian resistance with advanced weapons, especially antiaircraft missiles, as well as Comrade Brezhnev's Middle East peace initiative and other international activities. Brother Abu 'Ammar is expected to meet afterward with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and other high-ranking officials in the Kremlin.

'ARAFAT TO VISIT SAUDI ARABIA FOR TALKS

NC170928 Paris AFP in English 0907 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat, who on Wednesday told Japanese leaders he supported Saudi Arabia Crown Prince Fahd's Middle East peace plan, will visit Riyadh shortly to discuss the proposal, a PLO official told the Saudi newspaper 'UKAZ today.

Talal Naji, a member of the PLO's Executive Committee, said Mr 'Arafat would make public the PLO's official position on the plan after his visit, the newspaper reported.

But, he added, the PLO is now "favourably" to the plan, which was made public in early August.

Mr 'Arafat told Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during a three-day visit to Japan that the PLO favored the Saudi plan, informed sources said after their meeting on Wednesday.

He avoided, however, saying whether this meant the PLO would recognize Israel's right to exist. The Saudi plan has a clause calling for coexistence of all Middle East nations, presumably including Israel.

The PLO leader's support of the Saudi plan caused a storm of Palestinian criticism in Beirut. In Damascus, the ruling Ba'th (socialist) Party yesterday rejected Prince Fahd's proposal.

VOP COMMENTS ON CHEYSSON'S STATEMENTS ON MIDEAST

JN191818 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1529 GMT 19 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] France's Socialists have so far not shown sufficient knowledge of the Middle East and its issues and the clear and appropriate stands that should be adopted.

In this regard, we shall review the latest statement by Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, to the effect that during the coming few days, the EEC will issue a statement in which it will stress the need to continue the Camp David process all the way. Cheysson called on the Arab states to sit around one negotiations table in order to discuss all the issues not included in the Camp David accords and adopt a stand on them.

The following points are understood from the statements by the French minister of external relations:

1. That there is a need for Camp David to continue all the way so as to back Husni Mubarak and bolster the foundations of his weary regime.

2. That the ball will be thrown in the Arab's court where the Arab and Palestine rights are concerned, rights which were not dealt with by Camp David. Indeed, Camp David did not deal with about 9 out of 10 of these rights.

No doubt that such a statement will exempt France from making any new and positive proposals, while at the same time making the Arabs shoulder the responsibility of reaching a comprehensive solution. This is also a way of avoiding the situation. In both cases, it seems that the Socialists in France are incapable of understanding the Middle East. In other words, they seem to be incapable of understanding their role. We had wagered that their role would be more independent of the U.S. stand but so far it seems that our wager was misplaced.

'ARAFAT VISITS JAPAN; MEETS SUZUKI, OTHERS

For reportage on the visit to Japan by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, including his visits with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, and members of the Diet and business community, and his remarks to the press, see the Japan section of the 13 and 19 October issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

'ARAFAT FAR EAST TOUR CONTINUES IN VIETNAM

For further reportage on the visit of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam see the Vietnam section of the 16 and 19 October issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF MEDIA REPORTAGE OF EVENTS IN EGYPT

October 16

GF161957 [Editorial Report] Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic at 1130 GMT reported a statement by Menahem Begin that his government supplied As-Sadat with information about Egyptian opposition activities. The radio also carried reports, quoting a senior U.S. Pentagon official as stating that the United States will supply Sudan with arms and a U.S. State Department statement on U.S.-Egyptian joint exercises to be held in November.

The radio also carried a report on an editorial in today's Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM criticizing the U.S. for haste in supplying Egypt with arms, saying that "the United States does this when the arms are to be used for inter-Arab fighting. However, when there is a possibility that such arms will be used against the Zionist entity, these arms are not sent at all." The radio report continued: "Following As-Sadat's assassination, Egypt has come under the full control of the United States. Through it, a hold has been placed on the Sudanese flank of the Nile Valley, so that the scene is set for a wide-scale and multifaceted war in Arab Africa."

Doha Domestic Service in Arabic at 1530 GMT carried a Cairo-datelined REUTER report on the arrest and interrogation of hundreds of members of the opposition in Egypt. The stringent security measures taken by Egyptian authorities following the explosions in Cairo airport 2 days ago was also reported.

Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1830 GMT, Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic at 0700 GMT and Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic at 0930 GMT did not carry any reports on Egypt.

In its press review, Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic carried a report on the editorial in today's issue of the Abu Dhabi paper AL-WAHDAH entitled "The Scandalous U.S. Intentions," asserting that "while the U.S. Senate refuses to sanction the supply of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia, it is flooding the Zionist entity with sophisticated arms. At the same time, it is supplying Egypt with AWACS planes."

Manama's AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic carried the following banner headlines in its 16 October issue: "Signs of a Broad Military Conflagration"; "Two AWACS Planes Arrive in Egypt and Immediately Begin To Survey the Libyan Borders"; and "Conflicting Reports on the Presence of Egyptian Forces in Sudan and the Possibility of Sending U.S. Fighter Planes to Sudan."

In its 15 October issue, Abu Dhabi's AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU' carried the following banner headlines on its front page: "Operational Preparations for Implementing the Joint Offensive Plan Against Libya Begin"; "Numayri: Active Defense Requires Taking the Battle Inside Libya 'So That They Will Realize the Meaning of Terrorism'"; and "Egypt Confirms Egyptian Men, Materiel Transported to Sudan; U.S. Weapons Begin To Arrive in Khartoum." The paper also carried lengthy reports on articles in the Israeli papers MA'ARIV and YEDI'OT AHARONOT on Egypt after As-Sadat and the fate of the Camp David accords.

October 17

GF172003 [Editorial Report] Manama Domestic Service in English at 1100 GMT quoted the Cairo newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM as saying that President as-Sadat was "too lenient" with Muslim extremists and urging President Husni Mubarak to take tougher action against them.

Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic at 1130 GMT quoted the same newspaper on the arrival of U.S. military planes next month to take part in joint U.S.-Egyptian exercises to be held in Egypt's western desert, saying: "The bombers will not land at Cairo airport. They will only take part in desert exercises and then return to their base."

Doha Domestic Service in Arabic at 1530 GMT carried several reports on Egypt, including Husni Mubarak's condolences cable to Begin, which lauded Moshe Dayan's role in the peace process; the Egyptian interior minister statement that "the campaign of arrests against religious extremists will continue," and Cario newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM's report on up coming joint Egyptian-U.S. exercises.

Nothing was reported on developments in Egypt by Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic at 0930 GMT, Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic at 0700 GMT, Dubayy Domestic Service in Arabic at 1300 GMT, San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic at 1700 GMT or Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1830 GMT.

Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic did not carry any reports on developments in Egypt. In its press review, it concentrated on current Arab affairs.

Doha QNA in Arabic reported on Husni Mubarak's meeting with his Cabinet and on Cairo newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM's report on the joint Egyptian-U.S. military exercises.

Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic carried a 200-word report on the law the Egyptian Interior Ministry issued prohibiting the use of arms. The news agencies carried no commentaries on developments in Egypt.

Kuwait's ARAB TIMES in English on 17 October carried an editorial entitled "World Wants a Stable Egypt." Kuwaits AS-SIYASAH in Arabic on 17 October carried an identical editorial, entitled: "This Strength of Husni Mubarak."

Kuwait's AL-QABAS in Arabic on 16 October carried an 800-word editorial on its front page entitled: "Husni Mubarak and Free Trade," criticizing the privileged class under As-Sadat's regime.

Kuwaits AL-WATAN in Arabic on 16 October carried an 850-word editorial entitled: "Husni Mubarak's Internal Options," noting that he will face difficulties because he has not appointed a prime minister and because he combined the posts of president and prime minister.

BAHRAIN

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES FOR VISIT

JN181532 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1440 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Manama, 18 Oct (INA) -- His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Manama this afternoon on a visit to Bahrain, on his current tour of several Arab Gulf states. His majesty was received upon arrival by Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

King Husayn is accompanied on his tour by an official delegation comprising Mudar Badran, the prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi, the chief of the royal court; 'Amir Khammash, court minister and several top Jordanian officials.

Holds Talks, Leaves for Qatar

GF181759 Manama Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpts] An official round of talks between the Bahraini side, led by the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and the Jordanian side, led by King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, was held at Al-Qudaybiyah Palace at 1630 today.

The meeting was attended on the Bahraini side by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister: Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain defense force; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, minister of foreign affairs; Jawad Salim al-'Urayyid, minister of state for cabinet affairs; and Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mutawwa', chief of the prime minister's office. On the Jordanian side, the meeting was attended by Mudar Badran, the prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the royal court; and 'Amir Khammash, minister of court.

GULF NEWS AGENCY has learned that the talks between the Bahraini and Jordanian sides dealt with the current Arab and international situations, preparations for the upcoming Arab summit conference in Morocco and action to unite Arab ranks and restore Arab solidarity to its former strength. The two sides also discussed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of strengthening and developing these relations. A spirit of frankness and complete understanding prevailed during the meeting. Views were identical on the issues discussed during the 90-minute meeting.

Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir, was foremost among those who bid farewell to His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan when he left the country for Doha at 1815 today at the end of a brief visit to Bahrain. His majesty was accorded an official sendoff at Bahrain International Airport. His majesty and the delegation accompanying him boarded a special aircraft and left for Doha on the fourth leg on the current tour of the region.

KUWAIT

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

LD191130 Kuwait KUNA in English 1017 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct (KUNA) -- The minister of state for cabinet affaris, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, left here for Moscow Monday on a ten-day official visit.

The minister stated that his visit comes at an invitation from the Soviet Government to acquaint himself with aspects of cultural advancement and to meet with Soviet officials in the fields of culture to exchange with them ideas of bilateral relations between the two countries.

The minister will visit in addition to Moscow, Leningrad, Samarkand, Tashkent and Bukhara. He is accompanied by the director of the protocol department at the foreign ministry, Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahid al-Ayyub, and the general secretary of the National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters, Dr Khalifa al-Waqayyan.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD181036 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpts] King Husayn ibn Talal of the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan arrived at Kuwait International Airport a short while ago on a brief visit to the country during which he will hold talks with his brother amir on current Arab affairs and bilateral relations between the two brotherly countries and matters of common interest.

His majesty was welcomed at the airport by the amir, the heir apparent and prime minister, and senior state officials.

Husayn Ends Visit

LD181344 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1315 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 18 Oct (KUNA) -- The Jordanian ruler, King Husayn, this afternoon left here at the end of his brief visit to Kuwait during which he had talks with Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, who saw King Husayn off at the airport.

An official source stated that the talks "basically concentrated on current Arab conditions and on bilateral relations between the two sister countries and the means of strengthening these relations, in addition to issues of mutual interest." The source added that these talks "took place in a cordial atmosphere distinguished by fraternal spirit and understanding."

KUNA REPORTS PRESS COMMENTARY ON LIBYA, U.S.

LD191404 Kuwait KUNA in English 1049 GMT 19 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 19 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwait TIMES on Libya: "Can Libya, with an army which is one-tenth the size of Egypt's and has little combat experience, pose a threat to Egypt?

"The obvious answer to the question takes the ground off the U.S. attempt to justify its aggressive moves to render its 'military presence' in the region more operational. For the bogey of the Libyan danger to Sudan will fall apart if only the fact is noted that Cairo is already committed firmly to back up Khartoum with all its resources in the case of any Libyan attack, real or imaginary.

"Specifically, it is not the external threats to Egypt or Sudan that worry the Americans but the fear that resistance from within could topple the successors of the late President as-Sadat, which would mean a blow to American 'national interests'. Cairo's crackdown on known or potential opponents of Camp David accords in the army and among the civilian simultaneously, bespeaks the fact that America's friends are taking no chances. But will that bring about an atmosphere of national harmony and tolerance which Egypt badly needs for stability? By all counts, it threatens only to aggravate political uncertainties.

"One may not agree with all the policies of Al-Qadhdhafi, but that hardly provides a justification for a superpower's bullying a relatively much smaller state. The reported preparedness of the Soviet warships for Syrian troops' movement to Libya is another indication of how the American show of force in the region can lead inevitably to Soviet military involvement also. The total effect of these developments will be to intensify the already existing tensions in the region, which must be resisted by the Arab states."

CORRECTIONS TO KUWAITI PAPER ON U.S. MANEUVERS

The following corrections are to the item entitled "Paper Criticizes Upcoming U.S. Mideast Maneuvers," published in the 16 October Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page C 1. The subslug should read [From the press review].

The first line should read [Text] Kuwait, 15 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwait TIMES on the U.S. War Game: "The U.S. Plan...."

OMAN

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS WITH SULTAN

JN191846 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn and His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'd of Oman met in Al-'Alam Palace in Muscat this evening and reviewed the current Arab political situation in view of recent Arab and international developments. The two monarchs made an evaluation of Arab action since the holding of the Amman Arab summit conference. They stressed the importance of unifying Arab ranks and bolstering solidarity in the service of the supreme Arab interests. Bilateral relations between the two fraternal countries were also discussed.

His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Muscat this evening from the UAE.

DECREE ESTABLISHES CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

GF191544 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1940 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Manama, 18 Oct (GNA) -- In tomorrow's issue, the London-based Saudi newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT notes the sultans decree establishing an Omani consultative assembly. It will prepare citizens for participation in the government's efforts to implement its official plans aimed at furthering economic and social development and at achieving a broad and steady participation through harmonious and close coordination between the government and public sectors.

The newspaper reports that the decree was issued tonight. It consists of 11 articles and is numbered 84/81. Article 1 states that a consultative assembly that is beneficial, independent and financially and administratively independent will be established under the name of the state consultative assembly. Its headquarters will be in the capital.

Article 2 states that the consultative assembly shall be formed from the government and public sectors. Its members shall be chosen from experienced and wise people who represent all citizens. Membership -- including the speaker -- shall not exceed 45 persons. This number will be constituted as follows: 17 members representing the government [hukumi] sector, 28 members representing the public [ahli] sector -- 11 of whom will represent the private [khass] sector -- and 17 members representing various regions. Members must be Omani citizens and should not be less than 30 years old.

The sultan's decree, which was issued this evening, set a term of 2 years for membership on the council.

The council's task is to share its views on economic and social development in the country. To enable it to achieve its task, the council will be authorized to give opinions on existing economic and social laws in the Sultanate. It will also give its opinion on general development policies proposed by the government. It will make suggestions on what steps the government should take regarding development. It will also review problems faced by the private sector -- which is concerned with social and economic matters -- and will reccommend solutions.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has also noted another decree which lists the members of the state consultative council.

Article 1 of the decree concerns the appointment of statesmen in the consultative assembly to represent the following ministeries:

Ministry of Interior
Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
Ministry of Land and Municipalities Affairs
Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Ministry of Communications

Ministry of Electricity and Water
Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone

The following seven persons have been appointed as independent representatives:

1. Khalfan Nasir al-Wahibi
2. Musallam 'Ali [name indistinct]
3. Nasir Sayyid Al Bu 'Ali
4. 'Abdallah Sakhr al-'Amiri
5. Muhammad 'Ali Nasir al-'Alawi
6. Sa'id Nasir al-Khusaybi
7. 'Amir al-Husani

The decree states that Sultan Nasir al-Wahibi will be appointed assembly speaker and 'Ali Sultan deputy speaker.

Another decree numbered 86/81 has been issued. It deals with the internal working of the consultative assembly and consists of six articles.

QATAR

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN DOHA FROM BAHRAIN

GF181920 Doha QNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Doha, 18 Oct (QNA) -- King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Doha from Manama this evening on an official visit to Qatar as part of his current tour of a number of Arabian Gulf states that has so far included Iraq, Kuwait and Bahrain.

Qatar Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani was foremost among those receiving King Husang as he arrived at Doha International Airport. Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, and a number of senior Qatari military and civilian officials also received the Jordanian monarch.

An official reception was held for the Jordanian monarch, who -- following a brief rest in the airport's VIP lounge -- accompanied the amir to Al-Marmar Palace, where the king is staying during his visit.

The Jordanian monarch is accompanied by an official delegation that includes Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi and Court Minister 'Amir Khammash.

Official Talks Begin

GF190846 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0810 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Doha, 19 Oct (GNA) -- Official talks between Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and King Husayn of Jordan began in Doha this morning. The Qatari-Jordanian talks centered on the current Arab situation, developments in the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian cause.

On the Qatari side, the talks were attended by the heir apparent and defense minister, Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, and the information minister, 'Isa Ghanim al-Kawwari.

On the Jordanian side, they were attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad al-Lawzi and Royal Court Minister 'Amir Khammash.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID ENTERS HOSPITAL FOR CHECKUPS

LD161042 Riyadh - SPA in Arabic 0917 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Statement from the Royal Court issued on 16 October]

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Oct (SPA) -- King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was today admitted to the King Faysal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh for checkups, which his majesty has been accustomed to undergo routinely to reassure himself about his health.

King Reported in Good Health

LD181756 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1725 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 18 Oct (SPA) -- His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this evening received at the specialist hospital in Riyadh, where he is undergoing medical examinations, a number of princes led by His Royal Highness Prince Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, ministers, ulema, senior officers of the armed forces and dignitaries and many citizens who came to enquire about his majesty's health. SPA has learned that his majesty is enjoying good health following the necessary medical examinations. May God grant his majesty good health.

PRESS REVIEW ON AWACS, ZIONIST INFLUENCE ON U.S.

LD191526 Riyadh SPA in English 1220 GMT 19 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Deploring the unreasonable controversy regarding the AWACS deal with the Kingdom, AL-JAZIRAH newspaper blamed Israel and the parties unhappy over Kingdom's excellent relations with the U.S. for raising doubts and creating confusion to block the delivery of the AWACS surveillance radar planes to Saudi Arabia.

"Israel is desperately fighting to prevent the passing of the AWACS deal package in the Congress. The controversy behind the Reagan administration's willingness to sell the AWACS has gone beyond its military dimensions," the paper added.

"The controversy also reflected the existing psychological barrier created in the minds of the American policymakers by the irrational Zionist influence," AL-JAZIRAH added. "The Kingdom has already devised its policy on accurate calculations and practical alternatives in order to reinforce its defence capabilities and avail every chance to solidify safety and peace of the country in a way that enables it to undertake its message and fulfill its national commitments imposed by God."

INTERIOR MINISTRY STATEMENT ON IRANIAN PILGRIMS

LD191942 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Statement issued by the Interior Ministry on 19 October]

[Text] Tehran radio has said that the Saudi security men last night [as heard] attacked Iranian and non-Iranian pilgrims at the prophets holy mosque and that they fell upon them with blows and abusive language, and then drove them out of the holy mosque.

The radio went on: This happened when an Iranian pilgrim tried to kiss the prophet's pulpit, and when the pilgrims saw how those pilgrims were being hit, they shouted "God is the greatest." The police intervened and drove them and others out of the holy mosque. As a result, thousands of Iranian pilgrims who were carrying Khomeyni's portrait staged a sit-in in protest against this behavior by the Saudi security forces, but they ended their sit-in after the Saudi representatives held talks with Khomeyni's representatives, apologized and promised to bring to trial those responsible for the assault.

To clarify matters, the Ministry of the Interior would like to explain to all that Radio Tehran's version is contradictory to the truth. What actually happened was that some Iranians inside the prophet's holy mosque had undisciplined behavior. They tried to create trouble and confusion -- something not known to happen inside the holy mosque. A force responsible for security inside the mosque tried to stop them from actions contrary to the sanctity of the holy mosque. The force arrested the agitators among them. After ascertaining the certainty of this and after questioning them and establishing what they did, the security authorities ordered their immediate deportation to their country, so as to avoid their evil and so they would not disturb the other pilgrims. This is because what this minority of Iranian pilgrims did was contradictory to the aims of the pilgrimage and the sanctity of the holy places; what the security forces did was no more than stopping these persons from doing harm and their irresponsible actions and behavior.

What Tehran radio said -- that the official governmental bodies had apologized to them and promised to bring to trial those responsible for that behavior -- is mere fabrication and lies that have no foundation in truth at all.

By announcing this, the Ministry of the Interior does not seek to harm or defame anyone; it does so in order to clarify matters, since what Radio Tehran broadcasts every now and then is just for the sake of confusion only. Iranian officials are well aware of the fact that the disregard and indiscipline of some of their pilgrims has happened more than once. This is completely contrary to governmental instructions conveyed to all Saudi representatives abroad and also to the representatives of countries in the Kingdom. This was published and announced through various information media. Everyone observed them, except for a small group of the citizens of our neighbor Iran. Their actions were even denounced by Iranian citizens who realized that misconduct by that group reflected on the reputation of their country.

The interior minister very much regrets that such actions were repeated by a small number of Iranian brothers. At the same time, the ministry underlines its great concern and care to serve all pilgrims regardless of nationality, and also its capability to strike firmly at the hand of any unrestrained and heedless person who tries to disturb the security of this country, regardless of who he is. We pray to God to grant wisdom and guidance to all.

UAE

KING HUSAYN OF JORDAN ARRIVES ON VISIT 19 OCT

GF191156 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Abu Dhabi from Doha at 1245 on an official visit to the UAE.

President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan was at the head of those who received the Jordanian monarch. He was also received by Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister; shayks; ministers; heads of diplomatic missions in the UAE; senior civilian and military officials and staff of the Jordanian Embassy in Abu Dhabi.

Leaders Meet in Abu Dhabi

GF191237 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1150 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Abu Dhabi, 19 Oct (GNA) -- Official talks were held in Abu Dhabi today between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and King Husayn of Jordan.

On the UAE side, the talks were attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the armed forces; Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister; and Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the UAE president's office.

The Jordanian monarch and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a brief visit to the UAE as part of a tour of the region.

King Husayn Leaves for Oman

GF191831 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1815 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Oct (GNA) -- King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan left Abu Dhabi for Muscat today at the end of his visit to the UAE, which is part of his current tour of the region.

The Jordanian monarch was seen off by Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president; Lt Gen Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the armed forces; Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister; and senior UAE officials.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PLO ENVOY ABU MAZIN 17 Oct

GF171253 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received Mahmud 'Abbas Abu Mazin, member of the PLO Executive Committee, at Al-Bahr Palace today. The meeting was attended by Lt Gen Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the armed forces, and Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's office.

Following the meeting, Abu Mazin stated that he presented a message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO Executive Committee, to His Highness President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the results of his latest tour of the PRC, the DPRK, the SRV and Japan. Abu Mazin added that the message expressed the appreciation of 'Arafat and the Palestinian revolution for the great role the UAE played in preparing for and ensuring the success of this important visit undertaken by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. He added: "We cannot forget the efforts that have been exerted during the past 2 years. Shaykh Zayid's instructions were behind the success of this visit, which we regard as the beginning of relations with the Japanese Government."

The meeting was attended by Ribhi 'Awad, PLO representative in the UAE.

Abu Mazin Departs

GF191054 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0733 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 19 Oct (GNA) -- Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), a member of the PLO's Executive Committee, left Abu Dhabi this morning following a 2-day visit to the UAE. During his visit, the PLO official conveyed a message to UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, on the results of his recent visit to Japan, North Korea, China and Vietnam.

MUBARAK REAFFIRMS SUPPORT OF CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

NC192315 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2232 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) -- In its edition tomorrow, Tuesday, AL-AHRAM reports that President Husni Mubarak today made important statements to the Western press. Among other things, the president said that Egypt will exert intense efforts with the United States and Israel to ensure the success of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations. This will be done to implement part two of the Camp David agreements.

President Mubarak added that no deadline exists for the autonomy discussions, because the intention is to achieve "a declaration of principles" which would preserve the Palestinian people's rights.

President Mubarak said that Egypt has no concessions to make as far as the Palestinian question is concerned. The reason is that Egypt consistently adheres to its principles and line which say that Arab rights (?will not be squandered).

President Mubarak announced that the policy line related to the peace process is continuing, whether prior to or in the wake of total withdrawal from Sinai. Furthermore, the process of the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations will continue. In other words, this policy line is one of adherence to the Camp David agreements -- in letter and spirit.

NORMALIZATION CHIEF REPORTS ON SINAI VISIT

NC181357 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1146 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) -- Head of the Normalization Department at the Foreign Ministry Ambassador Ismat Rida and head of the Egyptian side in the Egyptian-Israeli joint military committee Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi today submitted a report to Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali on last Thursday's visit to southern Sinai by the Egyptian technical committee consisting of representatives from the various ministries concerned.

In a statement to MENA, Rear Admiral Mushin Hamdi said that the committee's visit falls within the arrangements for the final withdrawal from Sinai scheduled to take place on 25 April in accordance with a plan and a timetable for the withdrawal.

He said that the technical committee, consisting of representatives from the ministries of tourism, communication, aviation, defense, interior and agriculture, visited the southern Sinai area and inspected the various installations and utilities in Sharm ash-Shaykh, Dhahab, Nuwaybi' and all along the coast of the Gulf of Aqaba. He added that Egypt aims to continue with all the tourist activites in these areas in addition to the reconstruction of Sinai in various fields. This is why, he said, the committee prepared a report on the arrangements for the taking over and operating these installations and also purchasing what is offered for sale, such as tourist facilities, towns and housing units belonging to the private sector.

In his statement to MENA, Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi said that Egypt takes into consideration all the points related to the taking over and continued uninterrupted operation of these installations, whether tourist or otherwise. He added that another Egyptian technical committee, representing the military survey section, paid a visit last Thursday to the international borders between Israel and Egypt to survey and inspect the international border for the first time since 1967 with the aim of drawing and demarcating the borderline and inspecting and confirming the previous marks. This international borderline, he said, is the same line between Egypt and Israel dating back to the days of the British mandate in Palestine and the previous agreements which define Egypt's international borders since 1906.

The marks, he said, have been there since that date but exposure and wars have affected some of them, and this is why the survey committee is reconfirming them and renewing what has been damaged. All this, he said, confirms and supports Egypt's declarations and commitment to international agreements and convenants, as well as Israel's commitment to the peace agreements and to the peace process. Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi said that the final withdrawal from Sinai will proceed according to agreed and continuous schedules and timetables.

He added that these visits and inspection tours will be repeated, that there will be one such visit during the first week of November, and that there is a specific program and schedule for everything related to the withdrawal and its details until 25 April.

He also said that according to the peace treaty Israel will hand over undamaged all the old installations in Sinai and will leave or offer for sale whatever installations it built during the occupation. He added: We will negotiate the purchase of these installations, but if Israel wants to dismantle them and take them away, we will not object.

Rear Admiral Muhsin Hamdi noted that the meeting of the Higher Committee for Normalization and Withdrawal From Sinai, which is scheduled to be held on 25 October under the chairmanship of Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Defense Minister Sharon, will be the second meeting aimed at drawing up the broad lines for the normalization process and the withdrawal. The conferees will discuss what has been achieved since the Alexandria meeting, plans for the next phase, and solution of any problem facing the withdrawal subcommittees.

AMBASSADOR ATHERTON SPEAKS ABOUT AUTONOMY, LIBYA

NC181434 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpts] This morning President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton.

The U.S. ambassador was asked if he had discussed autonomy with President Mubarak, he said: I notified President Mubarak that I shall be meeting with Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today and that I shall discuss with him all the details pertaining to autonomy; but I did not go into details with the president.

Replying to a question on whether there was a Libyan threat, he said that he was content with what the official spokesman in Washington had said. Asked about today's reports that President Reagan will discuss with the French president France's suspension of arms supplies to Libya, he said that he did not have any information in this regard.

INTERIOR MINISTRY ORDER BANNING WEAPONS TRAINING

NC171740 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Order No 5 for 1981 "banning the training of persons on the use of weapons or the use of force without authorization from the competent official sides"]

[Text] 1. All persons, except with the authorization of the relevant official, are banned from training any person or persons on the use of weapons, ammunition and explosives in any form whatsoever. Anyone who contravenes this, whether he had given or received training, will be punished by imprisonment for a period of not less than 3 years.

If the aim of the training is to carry out activities disturbing public order or public security or threatening national unity, social peace, the safety of the homeland or the citizens or to commit any of the crimes stipulated in the Penal Code or in any other laws or if the training was for any of these aims without the use of any weapons and was confined to mere training on the use of force by any means whatsoever, then the punishment for the one who carried out the training shall be hard labor for life and for the one who received the training shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than 5 years.

2. Anyone who hears by any means whatsoever about any person training another person or persons on the use of weapons, ammunition or explosives or on the use of force, must notify the nearest police station within 24 hours or else be punished with imprisonment for a period of not less than 3 months.

If it is learned or there is serious proof that the training is aimed at carrying out activities disturbing the public security or the public order or threatening the national unity, social peace, the safety of the homeland or the citizens or committing any of the crimes stipulated in the Penal Code or any other laws, then the punishment shall be imprisonment for a period of not less than 1 year. If the one obligated with notification was, according to the previous paragraph, from the mayors, chieftains, head watchmen and watchmen status and the training had taken place in the sphere of work of any of them, then the punishment shall be temporary hard labor.

3. No assistance — financial, material or of any kind whatsoever -- shall be given to anyone against whom there has been serious proof or the giver of the assistance has information about their carrying out of activities disturbing public security or public order or threatening national unity or social peace or the safety of the homeland or the citizens or their committing any of the crimes stipulated in the Penal Code or any other laws. Anyone who contravenes this shall be punished by imprisonment.

4. This order shall be published in the Egyptian gazette and shall be enforced as of the date of issuance.

'ALI, BRITISH AMBASSADOR WEIR MEET 19 OCT

NC191453 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today met with British Ambassador in Cairo Michael Weir at the request of the ambassador. The discussion dealt with the bilateral relations between Egypt and Britain, the Middle East situation and the recent EEC meeting in London.

The British ambassador affirmed to Kamal Hasan 'Ali the EEC's continued support for Egypt's peace efforts and its readiness for further economic cooperation with Egypt. The discussion also dealt with the forthcoming autonomy negotiations which will take place at the technical level in Tel Aviv on Wednesday and which are scheduled to continue until 29 October. The discussion between Kamal Hasan 'Ali and the British ambassador also dealt with the formation of the multinational force, which will be stationed on the international borders between Egypt and Israel after the final Israeli withdrawal from Sinai on 25 April.

After the meeting British Ambassador Michael Weir stated that this was the first meeting between him and the Egyptian foreign minister after Husni Mubarak had assumed the presidency of the republic. He said that during the meeting they discussed the visit which British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington will pay to Saudi Arabia at the request of the European Community.

He said that he informed Kamal Hasan 'Ali of what took place in the recent European Community meeting in London. The discussion also dealt with the European role in giving a push to the peace efforts and the forthcoming autonomy negotiations. The Egyptian and British sides also discussed the present situation between Sudan and Libya and the bilateral relations between Egypt and Britain.

AL-AHRAM ON EUROPEAN MIDDLE EAST PEACE MOVES

NC192258 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2234 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 19 Oct (MENA) -- In Tuesday's edition, AL-AHRAM reports that the European move in the next stage to achieve peace in the Middle East will center on the following:

1. Making use of all that has been achieved by the Camp David agreements and the establishment of autonomy.

2. Consolidating the existing cease-fire between Israel and the PLO in Lebanon and the development of this process through the efforts which Philip Habib, the envoy of U.S. President Reagan, will exert.

3. Exerting new efforts to achieve a mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO.

The paper points out that during their meeting today, British Ambassador in Cairo Sir Michael Weir told Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minsiter Kamal Hasan 'Ali of the dimensions of the move which the European group will make when British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington flies to Saudi Arabia to discuss and debate the Saudi initiative that is supported by the European group. This will take place next week after the meeting that will be held in Cancun, Mexico, and which will be attended by the heads of state of the 7 industrial states and the heads of 14 other states, including Saudi Arabia.

AL-MUSTAQBAL INTERVIEWS LT GEN ASH-SHADHILI

JN181139 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 17 Oct 81 pp 34, 35

[AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent Malik Abu Zayd interview with Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili in Tripoli -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] After As-Sadat's death, many questions have been raised about the real strength of the Egyptian National Front. Do you believe that the Front now possesses the necessary power to confront the current regime in Egypt?

[Answer] The Egyptian National Front is the only national leadership that can today oppose the current regime in Egypt and speak on behalf of the opposition both inside and outside Egypt. As is well known, As-Sadat wiped out all the political leaders inside Egypt. As for the opposition outside Egypt, As-Sadat dealt us the first blow when he brought 19 of us to trial on 7 June 1981, the same day that Israeli planes raided the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Was this a plan or part of the imperialist struggle in the Arab region? I leave the answer to the Egyptian people. While As-Sadat was attacking and hitting the opposition, Israeli planes left the Egyptian Arab territories to strike at the Iraqi nuclear reactor. All this shows that only we in the Egyptian National Front constitute the Egyptian opposition inside and outside Egypt. Only we are capable of challenging As-Sadat's regime and exposing it to the Egyptian Arab people and Arab people everywhere. The extent of our ability to rouse the people and the extent of the Egyptian people's response to us will be left to the Egyptian people themselves to decide.

[Question] Which parties participate in the Egyptian National Front? And what is the minimum program on which the forces that are now participating in the Front agree upon? Do all the parties accept your leadership now and in the future? And does coordination exist with the Muslim Brotherhood?

[Answer] With regard to the basic forces in the Front, there are five main trends as was announced in the Front's Charter in Damascus on 27 March.

These are the religious trend, the Nasirite trend, the Egyptian National Grouping outside Egypt, the independents and the Marxists. These were the main forces that existed when the Front was established, that are organizationally affiliated to the Front and that constitute the Front's command. There are, however, other forces which support the Front despite the fact that they have no organizational presence inside the Front. This applies to the internal situation.

As for the second part of the question which deals with our relations with the Muslim Brotherhood, we in fact deal with progressive religious figures who have many dealing with religious groups inside Egypt. As for the Muslim Brotherhood as a political force, there is no organizational link between the religious trend present inside the Front and the Muslim Brotherhood as a political movement.

[Question] What is your stand on the Egyptian regime after As-Sadat's departure? Is cooperation possible with the new regime? On what conditions and to what extent?

[Answer] The dispute between us and As-Sadat was with his regime and with the symbol of his regime, a dictatorial regime which imposes what it wants on the people and issued whatever laws it wants while raising the slogan of the sovereignty of the law. These laws, however, are oppressive laws and As-Sadat's slogan was to codify injustice. If one compares As-Sadat's actions and those of Salazar, one will find a great resemblance. Salazar used the law as a pretext to punish everyone in Portugal, and As-Sadat did the same. In the past, there were laws that legalized slavery. Does this mean that we should adopt such laws? No. Because these laws violate human rights as acknowledged by the United Nations and accepted by Egypt. Therefore, Egypt is committed to these laws. Any laws which Egypt or any other country issues contradicting these human rights are unjust and cannot be condoned.

Therefore, we are against this regime which issues the laws which insult Egypt. As-Sadat went beyond all limits when he issued the very strange and unprecedented law on shame.

Therefore, we had no personal dispute with As-Sadat. The dispute was between us and an oppressive regime which we want to topple and eliminate. When Husni Mubarak came to power, we tried to open the door to him and give him a chance. We realize that a democratic regime would allow him only weak and limited powers and that he would be forced, in order to continue in power, to agree to establishing what he is not familiar with. We announced in our statement No 2 that we do not hold Husni Mubarak responsible for all the mistakes so as to enable him to grasp the opportunity and correct the course. He, however, declared that he will pursue As-Sadat's course in this and this as if As-Sadat had not died.

Husni Mubarak granted an interview to NEWSWEEK yesterday (11 October). He was asked about his new and future ideas. He stated that he has no new ideas but would continue with As-Sadat's ideas and concepts. Therefore, As-Sadat did not die but lives on in Husni Mubarak. In this respect, we differ with Husni Mubarak, and it is inevitable that we shall clash with the regime and consider it a fascist regime adopting the same methods as As-Sadat.

I add that whenever Husni Mubarak takes a positive step, such as releasing detainees, suspending emergency laws and so on, we shall be the first to applaud him. This will be a step toward the democracy we are after. We want a sound democratic rule based on a parliamentary regime whereby the president of the republic will have no political power or simply limited ones. Real power will remain in the hands of Parliament.

The Constitution will have to be amended because the Egyptian Constitution in its present state allows any Egyptian to become a dictator as it grants broad powers to the ruler, that is, the president of the republic and makes him a dictator even if he does not wish to be so. The ruler thus comes to believe that he is God's shadow on earth. All this will constitute a step forward on the road to democracy.

[Question] What are the means which you consider most effective toward achieving these objectives?

[Answer] As I said, the autocratic and dictotorial regime of As-Sadat and after him that of Husni Mubarak is a violent regime which can only be confronted by counterviolence. We are pursuing counterviolence with all possible and available means.

[Question] Do you consider the battle with the current regime as purely domestic or is it something more?

[Answer] The basic battle is to establish democracy. Our battle against this regime is the battle of democracy because, if we succeed in establishing democracy, all the other problems will be solved. As an example, many people say many things about us with regard to Camp David. If we assume power -- Camp David is the result of the dictatorial regime and we do not want to commit the same mistake and forge the people's will -- therefore, if we succeed in establishing the basis for democracy, we shall resort to the people and invite those who are against Camp David to talk to the people about why they oppose Camp David. We shall also give those who have supported Camp David the chance to tell the people why they support it. Everyone will have the right and the opportunity to reply through the radio, television and press.

We will continue with this for weeks and months until the ordinary person knows the merits, disadvantages and defects of Camp David. We will then ask the people to decide in a free and unfaked referendum. If they say they want Camp David, I will be the first to respect the people's will although I am one of the first to object to Camp David. If the people say no, then it is our duty to abrogate this treaty because it is first and last void and was concluded under conditions contrary to international law. It was concluded during the Israeli occupation of Egyptian territory. This alone abrogates the agreement from the international standpoint. Every state is entitled to abrogate any treaty conflicting with its interests. As-Sadat abrogated the Egyptian-Soviet treaty and we have the right to abrogate the Camp David treaty once we are assured through a free referendum that the people reject it.

[Question] Cairo official circles held the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Iakfir] responsible for the assassination of As-Sadat. Other circle hinted that U.S. intelligence stands behind this assassination. What do you say about all that has been said in this regard in an attempt to minimize the size of this operation and depict it as an operation from all the Egyptian national opposition moves?

[Answer] The Egyptian authorities in Cairo issued conflicting statements. In their first statement, they said that this operation as an external one isolated from the Egyptian opposition forces inside and outside Egypt. They then declared that the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Iakfir] was responsible. Cairo statements also claimed that 200 officers had been arrested. There is confusion and lack of knowledge of the truth. This indicates the confusion of the regime's officials and that they either do not know the truth or are trying to conceal it. Accusing the Society of Repudiation and Renunciation [Iakfir] is a prelude to striking at the opposition belonging to this society.

[Question] Western circles, as declared by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, believe that As-Sadat's absence removes an obstacle to ending Arab differences. Do you think that the advent of Husni Mubarak can promote Arab reconciliation?

[Answer] I do not think that Husni Mubarak will be the man responsible for Arab reconciliation because he announced right from the beginning and several times that he is committed to the line pursued by As-Sadat and Camp David. He said what As-Sadat used to say. I believe that by these words the Western states try on behalf of the United States to curtail the forces of the anti-Camp David Arab states.

[Question] Saudi Prince Fahd has proposed a peace plan. Do you think that this plan, called "a counterpeace," constitutes an alternative to the Camp David accords? Do you agree with the Saudi plan?

[Answer] Prince Fahd's plan may not be the ideal plan desired by all the Arab forces. However, we believe that this plan contains many undeniable positive aspects. Therefore, we can consider it a basis to be submitted to the Arab states. They can either agree to it or modify it in order to make it more acceptable. This concerns all the Arab states and not one in particular. It will be the beginning of a dialogue on the Arab level. However, I believe that the United States does not approve any plan that is not approved by Israel. As far as I know, neither the United States nor Israel will approve it.

ASH-SHADHILI'S FAMILY DENOUNCES HIS ACTIONS

NC182142 Cairo MENA in English 1958 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) -- The family of the retired Lt General Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili denounced today his alliance to the enemies of Egypt and said that they were all against his behaviours, acts and statements.

The denouncement came in a message sent by retired General 'Abd al-Mun'im ash-Shadhili, brother of Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, on behalf of all his family to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

BANISHED JOURNALIST CLAIMS 13,000 ARRESTED

NC191955 Paris AFP in English 1812 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Paris, 19 Oct (AFP) -- About 13,000 people, representing virtually all political persuasions, have been arrested recently in Egypt, a member of the Egyptian opposition said here today.

But Sa'id Zaghlul, a journalist banished by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, did not specify whether the alleged arrests had taken place before or after Mr as-Sadat's October 6 assassination.

'Abd ar-Rahman Khamisi, a writer and winner of the 1980 Lenin Prize, called for "the release of political prisoners, the abolition of laws that infringe on liberties and an end to American intervention in Egypt."

According to Egyptian Government reports, 1,536 Moslem fundamentalists, Coptic clergy and progressive oppositionists were arrested by President as-Sadat last September. Since the assassination, 230 fundamentalists have been arrested and 152 soldiers cashiered.

CLANDESTINE RADIO DENOUNCES PRINCE FAHD PLAN

JN191214 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic 1920 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] After As-Sadat's death, Claude Cheysson, French minister of external relations, expressed hope that As-Sadat's disappearance would lead to Egypt being brought back into the Arab fold and to achieving progress in seeking a comprehensive solution to the Middle East issue.

In reality, Cheysson's statements reflected not true aspirations but rather an integrated colonialist scheme led by the United States for the establishment of a strategic alliance comprising Israel, Egypt and the conservative Arab countries in the region with the Saudi regime at their head.

When the United States realized that the Camp David accords had reached a dead end and were no longer capable of achieving their objective -- establishing a strategic alliance -- the search began for an alternative. The United States finally found this alternative in cooperation with the reactionary Saudi regime in the so-called Prince Fahd peace plan. This plan is based on recognition of the Zionist entity in exchange for [words indistinct] the PLO. The plan also provides for [words indistinct] recognition of the de facto situation created by the Camp David accords.

What is needed now is for reactionary Arabs or reactionary Arab regimes to [word indistinct] the Saudi peace plan. [Words indistinct] at the forthcoming Arab summit, Saudi Arabia and Saudi officials will put forth the issue of Egypt's return to the Arab fold and they will claim that Arab unanimity supports this. [Words indistinct] do not take into consideration the Arab people's unity and solidarity. This unity and solidarity exist despite [words indistinct] Arab reactionary regimes. The Arab masses oppose the treasonous Camp David accords and all similar colonialist schemes whatever their clever verbiage [words indistinct].

The Arab masses which oppose the treasonous Camp David accords will continue to oppose these suspect schemes and plans prepared by agent and reactionary regimes [words indistinct]. These masses will continue to oppose those championing these schemes until they are toppled just as Camp David and agent Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat have been toppled.

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI INTERVIEWED BY ROSE AL-YUSUF

NC180755 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 18 Oct (MENA) -- Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has stated that the present time is not suitable for making efforts to restore Arab solidarity because such efforts would create the impression that the move was taken because of the absence of the late leader Anwar as-Sadat.

In an interview with the Cairo weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF published in its Monday edition, the Sudanese president talks about the initiative which he said he would make to revive Arab solidarity. He says there are two camps: The first is the moderate camp, he adds, and there is need for a dialogue with this camp to show it the danger of isolation from Egypt and emphasize that the Arab homeland's center of power is the Nile valley which, between Egypt and Sudan, combines the elements of political, economic, human and cultural power. President Numayri adds: If Arab money is important it still lacks the other factors which comprehensive Arab solidarity provides.

He notes that the second camp is the lackey camp. He gives Libya as an example. Libya, he said, continues to threaten Sudanese territory after having occupied Chad and part of (?Algeria). He stresses that this Libyan threat, which is backed by the Soviet Union, will make him take the battle to the interior of Libya itself because such a step would be regarded as legitimate self-defense.

The Sudanese president says: We could have met acts of subversion with subversion, but we have not.

President Numayri confirms the existence of coordination with the Egyptian Air Force in watching the Libyan-Egyptian borders, especially near Chad where smugglers move through vast areas carrying goods to and from Sudan, a matter which opens the door for the smuggling of arms and other goods.

President Numayri also emphasizes that the reports about Egyptian-Libyan contacts are completely untrue. The proof that the reports are false, he says, is the fact that the Libyan radio is instigating against Egypt every moment, and Al-Qadhdhafi has even given the people a holiday so that they could celebrate the death of the late leader As-Sadat.

Referring to the results of his recent meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, President Numayri says that the meeting resulted in speeding up the delivery of arms requested by Sudan from the United States, to be completed within 2 months instead of 1 year.

MENA CARRIES SHAH OF IRAN'S AS-SADAT EULOGY

NC162323 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2251 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct (MENA) -- In a message eulogizing Anwar as-Sadat, the shah of Iran has said the forces of evil have again struck through the cowardly assassination of this leader. The assassination was designed to squash hopes for the achievement of peace.

He said the death of the leader As-Sadat means the disappearance of one of the great heads of state who has left his mark on the present century and the history of the whole world.

In his message, published in tomorrow's edition of AL-JUMHURIYAH, the shah of Iran said he feels the horror of the crime that was planned against the leader As-Sadat more than anything else, because Egypt is the safe haven for him and his family and of a large number of Iranians who are waiting to return to their country. The shah described the departed leader as a man of peace and wisdom and a great pacifist.

SUMMARY OF RECENT MAY COMMENTARIES, REPORTS

PM191519 [Editorial Report] The Egyptian weekly MAY published supplementary daily editions 13, 14 and 15 October in view of the internal situation.

In its regular Monday edition of 12 October the banner headline reads "Public Opinion Asks, Husni Mubarak Answers: Why Didn't Security Guards Rescue As-Sadat?" The 1,500-word article quotes Mubarak as saying: "If this had happened during An-Nasir's time on the same reviewing stand nobody could have prevented it." Other front-page stories focus on confessions by the assassins and the meetings between Haig and Mubarak. The situation in Asyut is viewed in a 700-word article headlined "Truth of Events in Asyut: Security Forces Control Situation, Arrest Attackers." Page two carries laudatory comments on As-Sadat from world leaders and a 1,700-word editorial entitled "As-Sadat Was a Leader." The editorial says: "With the sudden death of As-Sadat the world has lost a brand of leadership rarely seen among the politicians of the Third World and among the leaders of the Middle East's Arab world." The paper includes the final installment of As-Sadat's memoirs. Other titles eulogizing As-Sadat include "Strengthening Youth His Main Concern," an 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Bari editorial entitled "Proud in Life, Proud in Death" and an article entitled "As-Sadat: Noble Spirit Anchored off Nile Coast."

There is a 3,000-word article on Husni Mubarak entitled "Tour Through the Mind and Heart of Husni Mubarak." The article quotes Mubarak as saying "I do not covet a high position but I feel the responsibility," and on democracy: "We want a strong opposition seeking Egypt's public interest and not one seeking solely to find fault. If there is fault in any project or policy I am certain that the National Democratic Party and its government will not refuse to correct any fault pointed out by the opposition on the basis of objective scientific considerations and not of curses or prejudices against individuals and their families."

The 13 October issue contains a full front-page photograph and a headline reading "Anwar as-Sadat's Advice: Yes to Husni Mubarak" in reference to the upcoming referendum. An editorial by Kamal ash-Shadhili entitled "Why Do We Say Yes to Husni Mubarak?" is in the form of an open letter to the people of Egypt and states: "Oh great people of Egypt, tomorrow we will announce to the entire world, East and West, that we will not be remiss in our faith. We will declare that the people of Egypt, as always, are a people of one heart and one voice." A 1,000-word article on As-Sadat and security entitled "As-Sadat Lives Among His People Until the Last Moment" states that "As-Sadat's movements were always difficult for security men. He rejected any barriers between him and the public."

Front-page headlines for 14 October include a 500-word article on the success of the referendum entitled "Egypt Confronts Its Critics," a 500-word report of the airport explosion "Cairo Airport Saved by 15 Minutes" and a 200-word report of fighting and arrests near the pyramids "Early Morning Fall of Terrorist Leaders." A 2,000-word page two story entitled "Husni Mubarak: How He Always Participated in Egypt's Foreign Policy Decision-making," states that Mubarak "was the closest political personality to the heart and mind of departed President Anwar as-Sadat. He was consulted on every domestic and foreign policy detail." A 2,500-word article on the referendum entitled "Why Did We Say Yes to Husni Mubarak?" states that "the Egyptian people have chosen peace, democracy and prosperity," and states with reference to Mubarak: "The leader who launched wars knows the true meaning of peace." Two editorials are carried, one of 600 words by 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Bari entitled "The People Have Said Their Piece." It deals with the results of the referendum and states that "Muhammad Husni Mubarak begins his rule and with him are the hearts of 44 million, watching over him, aiding him and supporting him." The second editorial, some 1,700 words in length, entitled "God Is With Us" and attributed to Ibrahim Sa'duh, deals with internal security and states: "They asked Husni Mubarak what the most important issue was before him now, the issue with the highest priority. Was it the issue of peace? Was it the issue of food or the issue of modernizing the weapons of the armed forces? Husni Mubarak answered that the most important issue before him was the peace and security of Egypt." The editorial goes on to say that the goal of the assassins was not only to destroy As-Sadat but to destroy Egypt and return it to a "pre-Islamic stage of ignorance."

The 15 October issue carries the texts of the speeches delivered by Mubarak, Ja'far Numayri and Dr Sufi Abu Talib to the People's Assembly. A front-page story entitled "As-Sadat's Only Decision That Mubarak Refused" states that As-Sadat had a premonition some months ago that he would be assassinated but that Mubarak refused to place any credence in the premonition. A 1,700-word editorial by Ibrahim Sa'duh is entitled "Welcome to the Arabs" and comments on Mubarak's speech, noting that he is not a carbon copy of As-Sadat and criticizing As-Sadat's antagonists, particularly members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front who "wished for As-Sadat's death much more than they wished for the defeat of Israel in the October war." In conclusion the editorial states: "We welcome the return of the Arabs to Egypt. We welcome them so that they can join us hand in hand in searching for a complete, just peace for the people of the region, including the people of Israel." The paper carries another editorial of 500 words by 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Bari entitled "Lessons From the President's Speech." The editorial emphasizes that the new responsibilities assumed by Husni Mubarak are also the responsibilities of the Egyptian people.

AD-DUSTUR SEES DANGER IN SHARON'S WEST BANK PLAN

JN200801 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 20 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "Sharon's Conspiracy and the Nonexistent Strategy," AD-DUSTUR says: Israel has begun implementing Sharon's plan, which aims at giving a civilian cast to the Israeli Military Administration in the occupied Arab territories. The timing and objectives of the plan represent a serious development threatening the Palestine problem and paving the way for the Zionist entity's annexation of the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan.

Continuing Arab differences and the division of the Arabs into axes and fronts hostile to one another have given the Zionist enemy the opportunity and even the best conditions in which to carry out the civil administration plan, which is a part of the autonomy conspiracy, without fearing effective Arab reaction or positive opposition that would block this conspiracy.

This serious development is the result of the existence of a comprehensive Israeli strategy and, at the same time, the absence of a unified Arab strategy for which Jordan has often called and advocated national commitment in order to build Arab strength capable of defending rights and territories as well as confronting dangers threatening the Arab nation both in the East and the West.

The time has come for the Arab states to realize that their disagreements are the cause of their weakness and that they are the target of enemy designs. It is hoped that King Husayn's current tour will achieve the Arab desire to end rifts, unite ranks and create a united Arab stand based on a studied and comprehensive strategy.

These are the objectives which Jordan, under King Husayn's leadership, has sought and will continue to seek because they are the salvation of the nation and represent a way out of weakness and backwardness as well as a sure guarantee of repelling dangers and restoring usurped rights and territories.

Concluding, AD-DUSTUR says: There is no doubt that the response of our sisterly states to King Husayn's sincere and constructive efforts will pave the way to the success of the coming summit and its ability to make practical decisions in laying down a unified strategy capable of countering the enemy strategy, thwarting all his expansionist conspiracies and imposing the Arab will toward the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the area, as well as restoring the occupied territories and preserving the Palestinian people's right to their land and to self-determination.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO FRG, LIBYA -- Amman -- The Cabinet has decided to appoint Ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf and Sami ash-Shamyilah as Jordan's ambassadors to the FRG and Libya respectively. [Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 20 Oct 81 p 1 JN]

DRAPER MEETS SYRIAN OFFICIAL IN DAMASCUS

JN192004 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Morris Draper, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, resumed talks today in Damascus with Syrian officials after talking in Lebanon with various paties. To shed light on what is happening in Damascus between Morris Draper and the Syrian officials, let us listen to our correspondent in the Syrian capital Lewis Faris:

[Begin recording] Amidst intensive U.S. moves in the Middle East directed, among other things, at the situation in Lebanon and the revival of U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission -- it is said Habib may resume his shuttle mission in the region next month -- U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper this morning visited the Syrian Foreign Ministry where he was welcomed by Nasir Qaddur, Syrian assistant foreign minister. The meeting, which lasted about 90 minutes, was attended by Dr Sabah al-Qabbani, head of the Department of America at the Syrian Foreign Ministry, and members of the U.S. Embassy staff in Damascus.

A U.S. source told me that during the morning meeting Draper outlined views and concepts regarding the Middle East as well as the existing tension between Egypt and Sudan, and Libya. The morning session also dealt with the situation in Lebanon.

It has been agreed to hold another meeting this evening in which [Foreign Affairs Minister] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam may take part. The U.S. side is expected to hear during the evening meeting a review of the Syrian view of issues Draper raised in the morning. As of now, it is most unlikely that President al-Asad will receive the U.S. official.

The evening meeting did indeed begin at 1830. We have to remember that U.S. envoy Philip Habib's mission stopped last summer after the achievement of an unprecedented cease-fire agreement between the PLO and Israel. It shall also be recalled that the so-called Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon has not changed because Syria has rejected all pressures to withdraw its defensive missiles in Lebanon. Last Thursday, Syrian Defense Minister Gen Mustafa Talas reiterated that the missiles will remain in Lebanon and will not withdraw until the reasons for their being sent to Lebanon are resolved.

However, the prevailing concept is that Morris Draper's current mission in Syria is focusing on the situation in Lebanon, particularly since the U.S. official held talks in the past 2 days in Beirut with leaders of the various political groups in Lebanon. Draper is visiting Syria today and will return tomorrow to Beirut before he departs on the same day for home via Lebanon. [end recording]

As for Syria's response to the plans Draper is bringing with him, was anything known to this effect, particularly regarding southern Lebanon and the Palestinian presence there, especially since Yasir 'Arafat held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam before the former's departure for Moscow today? What is the impression about Syria's reply to what Draper is bringing?

[Begin Faris recording] Regarding Syria's reply to Draper's proposals, no one here expects anything new regarding the already well-known Syrian stands -- complete support for Libya even militarily if the latter is subjected to any aggression; refusal of any new proposal on the Middle East crisis so long as the Camp David agreements still exist; and the refusal of any U.S. interference in Lebanon so long as Washington is biased in favor of Israel and so long as the Israeli intervention exists. This is the situation unless Draper has new formulas, which no one here expects.

According to some well-informed sources, the U.S. official has raised in Beirut and Damascus the issue of southern resolutions on southern Lebanon through a U.S. plan that was the object of intensive consultations on both the international and Arab levels. This plan stipulates the withdrawal of Israeli artillery to a site inside the Israeli border, the elimination of the Israeli occupation of the Lebanese border strip and, in return, the withdrawal of Palestinian artillery to a range that does not affect Israeli settlements. The plan also stipulates an expansion of UNIFIL deployment.

The Palestinian leadership studied this plan during a meeting held yesterday but did not make any decision. However, the Palestinian leadership did not express satisfaction with this plan because it is not fair, since Israel can still hit the Palestinian resistance even though its artillery is placed inside the Israeli border, whereas the Palestinian resistance may find itself restricted, particularly if the ongoing international efforts do not achieve reasonable results.

As for the Syrian stand, it supports the Palestinian resistance stand on this subject. Lewis Faris, Damascus. [end recording]

BA'TH OFFICIAL RECEIVES CUBAN DELEGATION

JN182020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party Regional Command, this evening received the Cuban Afro-Asian solidarity committee headed by Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the committee. The talks dealt with the cordial relations between the friendly countries, the means of promoting them and the fierce imperialist offensive against the Arab nation and Syria, which represents the base of steadfastness against plots. The Syrian and Cuban sides affirmed that our masses' struggle under struggling leader Hafiz al-Asad must achieve their aims in development and liberation.

Further Talks

JN191725 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's assistant secretary general, received at noon today comrade Melba Hernandez, the secretary general of the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization and a member of the Cuban parliament, and her delegation. The meeting was attended by the Cuban ambassador in Damascus.

Talks centered on the close relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Cuban Communist Party and means of further bolstering these relations to serve the interests of the two countries and their friendly peoples.

The two sides also exchanged views on developments in the Arab region, the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes which are hostile to peoples and their feverish moves to increase tension in the international atmosphere and endanger peace.

Comrade Hernandez stressed that Cuba, the party, the government and the people, support Syria's struggle against the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots. She also reconfirmed Cuba's great appreciation of Syria's role in confronting and foiling these schemes and of Syria's accomplishments under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, led by its secretary general, militant Comrade Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade Al-Ahmar underlined the importance of further entrenching the anti-imperialism-Zionism front by closing the ranks of all progressive, liberation and social powers in the world. He expressed Syria's appreciation of Cuba's struggle under the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and of its active role in backing the various liberation movements in the world.

FRG'S GENSCHER TO VISIT ISRAEL IN FEBRUARY

TA190942 Jerusalem POST in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher will pay an official visit to Israel in February, Foreign Ministry officials said yesterday.

Genscher's acceptance of a longstanding invitation was conveyed to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday by Bonn's special representative to Moshe Dayan's funeral, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hildergarde Hamm Bruescher.

Observers here see the West German foreign minister's impending visit (he was last in Israel in June 1978) as confirmation of Bonn's desire to improve relations with Israel -- relations that were severely strained earlier this year by a public slanging match between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Premier Menahem Begin over the Palestinian issue and the holocaust.

Genscher's visit will follow that of French President Francois Mitterrand, which is to be preceded by his foreign minister, Claude Cheysson. The visits bolster the assessment in Israeli Government circles that Israel's standing with many Western countries -- with the notable exception of Britain -- is improving.

REGIONAL COMMUNIST PARTY CONFERENCE HELD

TA160738 Jerusalem POST in English 16 Oct 81 p 3

[Report by political correspondent]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- The 14 communist parties of the eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Red Sea regions, legal and outlawed, last week held their first regional meeting to coordinate future tactics, to push the Moscow line and to combat U.S. activities in the region. A report on this "historic meeting" was delivered yesterday to the Central Committee of RAKAH, the Israel Communist Party by veteran Secretary General Me'ir Wilner, who led a large RAKAH delegation to the convention. RAKAH leads the four MK Hadash list. RAKAH spokesman 'Uzi Burstein would only tell the Jerusalem POST that the conference was held "somewhere in Europe."

He stressed that the communist parties, including those from Arab countries, accepted the Hadash peace plan, which calls for a Palestinian state coexisting alongside Israel and recognizes the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The RAKAH spokesman stressed that the assembled communist parties endorsed the call for an international peace conference for the Middle East, as enunciated by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, and denounced Egypt's adherence to the U.S.-sponsored Camp David agreements.

Participating were the legal communist parties of Israel, Greece, Cyprus, Syria, Jordan and Iran's Tudeh Party, along with the outlawed parties of Turkey, Egypt, Sudan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. The rulers of Ethiopia and Afghanistan also attended.

Wilner said the assembled communist parties considered the late Anwar as-Sadat to have been "a warmonger and a tool of American imperialism in the Middle East and Africa" and his assassination reflected rising opposition in Egypt to his policies.

HA'ARETZ: EGYPT ASKS U.S. FOR MORE WEAPONS

TA191207 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 19 Oct 81 p 2

[Report by Mati Golan]

[Text] Following As-Sadat's murder, Egypt has requested a massive supply of weapons from the United States, in addition to the previous arms supplies which had been agreed upon by the two countries.

Political elements in Jerusalem assume that the request is aimed at preventing ferment within the Egyptian Army ranks and indicates that the situation in the army is more deteriorated than the Egyptians have conceded. According to these elements, the new Egyptian regime is apprehensive not only about dissatisfaction among junior officers but also among the medium-rank officers in the Egyptian Army.

According to the evaluation prevailing among these political elements, this is one of the reasons Egypt has refrained from acting against Libya. One of the means -- perhaps, the most important one -- to prevent strong ferment in army circles is to acquire more weapons in order to show the grumbling officers that the regime is acting in Egypt's favor.

Jerusalem has learned of Egypt's request. All signs indicate that Israel will not oppose the supply of additional weapons to Egypt to assist the new regime in strengthening itself.

U.S. INITIATED EGYPT-ARAB RECONCILIATION

JN191730 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The newspaper AL-AHRAR, organ of the Egyptian Socialist Liberals' Party, said today that the United States is mediating between Egypt and Arab leaders who secretly supported the Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement. The paper said that former U.S. President Richard Nixon carried out this mediation after attending the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's funeral. It may be mentioned that Nixon recently visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Tunis and Morocco and returned to Washington to submit a report to President Reagan on his talks in these states. The Egyptian opposition newspaper said that Saudi Arabia has contacted all the moderate Arab states to coordinate the process of normalizing relations with Egypt.

MILSON TO HEAD W. BANK CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION

TA191610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has appointed Prof Menahem Milson, of the Hebrew University, to head the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria. This was reported an hour ago by the spokesman of the Defense Ministry, Dan Weinreich. The appointment becomes effective at the end of this month.

GRANTING 'ON THE SPOT' VISAS TO EGYPTIANS

TA191212 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 19 Oct 81 p 1, 3

[Report by Yisra'el Tomer]

[Text] Israeli security elements have agreed in principle to granting on the spot entrance visas into Israel to Egyptian citizens at the border crossing point between the two countries. This was disclosed yesterday by heads of the Ministry of Tourism at a meeting of the Tourism Council held with the participation of Minister of Tourism Avraham Sharir. This has been announced by the ministry's director general, Rafi Farber, before the departure to Egypt this week of the Israeli tourism delegation.

In accordance with the principle of mutuality, Israel's representatives will ask the Egyptian authorities to follow a similar procedure at the crossing points themselves and grant entry visas to Israelis who want to visit Egypt. The Egyptian Consulate would not be involved. To date, Israeli security elements also had reservations about this.

Minister Sharir pointed out that despite the tragic events in Cairo, the Egyptians had not canceled the further tourism talks between Israel and Egypt to be held this week on the ministerial level. The Egyptians announced: "Business as usual," and asked for the Israeli delegation to come to Cairo as had been agreed a month ago in Jerusalem. In addition to the minister of tourism and an official negotiating team headed by the ministry's director general, Rafi Farber, a group of 12 representatives of private tourism elements from Israel, that will meet with their Egyptian counterparts there, is leaving for Egypt this week.

At yesterday's meeting of the Tourism Council that was established not long ago, the ministry's director general surveyed the main questions that are to be raised in the Israel-Egyptian tourism talks in Cairo:

-- Israel will propose a period of several months overlap for joint operation of the tourist sites and installations along the Red Sea that will be returned to Egypt upon completion of the pullback from the Sinai. "I hope that around Passover of 1982 Israeli tourists will be able to reach these sites en masse," the ministry's director general said. The government intends to sell Egypt all the tourism installations in Ofira, Di-Dahav and Ne'viot. A delegation of Egyptian experts already toured them a week ago and expressed interest in their operation.

-- Israel will propose to Egypt a joint development program for the further development of tourism sites on the Sinai coast and the establishment of new hotels.

-- The possibility of free passage for tourist buses from Egypt to Israel and back will be examined, without the need to change buses, as has been the custom to date.

-- Israel's representatives will try to locate a site for the establishment of an Israeli tourism office in a business quarter in the center of Cairo, in accordance with an agreement in principle on this matter.

-- Israel will submit proposals for reasonably-priced package tours for pilgrims.

-- Israel's representatives to the Cairo talks will also propose the establishment of a regional tourism committee with the participation of Israel, Egypt, Greece, Turkey and other countries in the region that are prepared to join in.

NINE ARABS RECEIVE ORDERS LIMITING MOVEMENT

TA191356 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The commander of the Northern Command has issued, or rather extended, orders limiting the movement of nine Arab citizens active in various radical circles. They will be in effect for another 6 months. The orders are based on Regulation 110 of the Emergency Defense Regulations. Here is a report by our correspondent Yo'el Dar:

Four of the people against whom the orders were issued are members of the extreme faction of the Sons of the Village Movement. The security forces maintain that the four support the terrorist organizations and have been engaging in protest activity of a nature hostile to the country both in their village of Umm al-Fahm and in adjacent villages. A similar order was sent to a Druze youth who is the son of a well-known figure in the Galilee and to Ibrahim (Nassar), one of the leaders of TELEM, the Progressive National Movement [Tnu'a Le'umit Mitqademet] in Jerusalem. However, the most well-known of the nine is Salih (Baransi) from the village of At-Taiyiba in the triangle. (Baransi), one of the leaders of the former Al-Ard Movement has already served 10 years in prison for committing a serious security violation.

The monthly LEQET, published by the office of the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs, claimed in its most recent issue that Salih (Baransi) still continues to be active in hostile political work in various bodies such as the Committee for National Coordination, which was outlawed 6 months ago.

The new orders stipulate that the recipients will be restricted to their places of residence and periodically report to the nearest police station.

It should be noted that the security forces usually issue restricting or confining orders against Israeli Arabs only on rare occasions, and this in order to prevent what they call hostile activity that might be detrimental to the state's security.

JERUSALEM ARABIC COMMENTS ON SAUDI ACTIVITIES

JN161504 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1125 GMT 16 Oct 81

['Observation' by Salim 'Anbari]

[Text] Saudi Arabia has been very active recently on the Arab and Middle Eastern levels. The most prominent features of this activity are:

1. Its insistence of purchasing AWACS aircraft, regardless of causing a confrontation between President Reagan and the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate and regardless of the split it has caused in American public opinion on the national interest from this deal.

Israel does not dispute Saudi Arabia's right to purchase whatever arms and equipment it wants. However, Israel's sense of security behooves it to express its opinion on this issue.

2. Its proposal of a peace plan with Israel that does not go to the extent of endangering Israel's security and existance in return for recognition of its right to existance.

3. Its expression of hope on the occasion of As-Sadat's assassination that Egypt would rejoin the so-called fold of Arab states. This fold which Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-Aziz hopes that Egypt will rejoin, was until the period of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty well known by its aims and framework. The framework was the Arab League whose head office was in Cairo. Logic and international law oblige those who departed to return to their center and not vice versa. The Arab states, though not all, did sever relations with Egypt. Hence, the initiative should come from those states to resume relations with Egypt. The Arab League head office, with its various departments, is still open in Cairo; no one has closed it. What does Prince Nayif expect to achieve from this expression of hope? Does he expect Egypt will relinquish As-Sadat's policy? Israel and the entire world welcome a clearing of the atmosphere between Egypt and the rest of the Arab states. Israel, moreover, considers this to be a positive element that would further entrench peace in the region.

However, a clearing of the atmosphere is one thing and a return to the past is something else. In a radio commentary last Sunday, Cairo radio made the point clear enough that it left no room for doubt or ambiguity. It said that the peace treaty is the result of an all-out change in the Egyptian society's thinking. This means that the Egypt of today is not that of before the peace treaty.

What Egypt does Prince Nayif want to bring back to the so-called fold of Arab states, a fold which is subject to many doubts? What price does the Prince want from Egypt so he can grant it a return visa? Sinai, or an embrace among Mubarak, Al-Qadhdhafi and Brezhnev?

If Saudi Arabia wants to embark on a truly positive step on the issue of peace in the region, then it is enough for it to join the fold of peace together with Egypt and Israel under the shade of the Camp David umbrella, an umbrella that does not contradict UN Resolution 242, which Saudi Arabia recognized along with Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon -- all states that have joint borders with Israel.

Why then the disagreement? This resolution calls for bringing about a comprehesive, complete and durable peace to the region and to every state in the region within secure and recognized borders. Can peace be divided?

If it cannot be comprehensive, complete and durable then there never will be peace. Such a peace can only be founded on the recognition of every state's sovereignty over its territory and border. The disagreements and the disputes over the border lines were not solved in five wars and will not be solved except through negotiations between the Arab states and Israel. Even though Egypt has preceded the other Arab states in the negotiations, it has left the door open for the others.

Saudi Arabia should have joined Egypt instead of calling on it to relinquish its march. This Saudi call to Egypt came at a difficult time, thus making it possible to accuse Saudi Arabia or rejoicing at As-Sadat's murder.

However, as long as Saudi Arabia and the other Arab states do not recognize the all-out change of thinking that has ensued from the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, any political initiative to solve the Middle East problem will be doomed to failure.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHADHILI CALLS ON ARABS TO PRESSURE U.S.

LD200136 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Secretary General of the Egyptian National Front, Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, has condemned the American policy in the Middle East region. In a statement to AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI magazine he called on all Arab countries to use all available means, including oil, to pressure the administration in Washington to compel it to change its policy in the Middle East.

Lt Gen ash-Shadhili affirmed the continuation of the Egyptian National Front in the struggle against the Camp David accords and in exposing their consequences to Egyptian public opinion.

LIBYA

FOREIGN LIAISON BUREAU SUMMONS ARAB AMBASSADORS

LD191456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison this morning summoned the ambassadors of the fraternal Arab countries accredited to the Jamahiriyah. The secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, affirmed to the brother Arab ambassadors that the Jamahiriyah has no designs on Sudan or on any neighbouring country, but that it was against any foreign interference in these countries and any interference which would limit the freedom and ability of the people of those countries to assert their will.

Al-'Ubaydi referred to the hostile statements made these days by the ruler of Sudan against the Jamahiriyah people and their historic leadership, statements which prove that the ruler of Sudan has been living in a state of despair since the death sentence against traitor As-Sadat was carried out. He pointed out that the Jamahiriyah has no differences with Sudan other than the fact that the ruler and the regime of Sudan have been supporting the butcher Seyni Habre. The Jamahiriyah considers this an act of aggression and a violation of the recent OAU summit resolutions, which affirmed the legitimacy of the Chadian Government and the need to back and bolster it. That, he added, was the stand the Jamahiriyah is committed to implement in accordance with African resolutions. Furthermore, he said that we differ with the Sudanese regime because of its alignment with the stable David accords and because it throws itself completely in the lap of the United States and As-Sadat -- a matter which violates Arab unanimity and squanders Arab rights. The Jamahiriyah cannot condone this at all and will check it by all means and methods.

He pointed out that the Jamahiriyah is being attacked by the Sudanese ruler and that this attack has escalated in an aggressive manner after As-Sadat's death sentence was carried out, after the increase in U.S. penetration into the Arab area and after the expansion of the influence of the United States, which openly supplies the Egypgian and Sudanese regimes with arms to assert its course of preserving As-Sadat's traitorous line and to give everyone the impression it will never accept any change in the policy of capitulation pursued by the traitor As-Sadat.

Brother al-'Ubyadi affirmed that he who severs all links with his people and his Arab brothers can never survive; neither the United States nor anyone else can protect and support him. The fate which As-Sadat has met with is the best proof of this. He pointed out that in the face of these flagrant aggressive threats, the Jamahiriyahwill be forced to assert its right to self-defense.

The secretary general for technical affairs at the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison also met this morning with the ambassadors of the Islamic countries accredited to the Jamahiriyah and explained to them the country's attitude toward Sudan. He affirmed that the Jamahiriyah had no designs against Sudan or any neighboring country. He explained the Sudanese ruler's aggressive intentions against the Jamahiriyah people and its historic leadership. He also spoke to them about the statements and attacks currently being waged by the Sudanese ruler against the Libyan Arab people.

He affirmed to the brother ambassador of the Islamic countries that the Jamahiriyah was opposed to any foreign interference in the neighboring countries and was against any foreign interference that would limit the freedom of their peoples.

He said the reason for the conflict with Sudan was that its ruler has been supporting butcher Hussein Habre, a matter which constitutes a departure from the African resolutions which the Jamahiriyah upholds and is committed to implement. Another reason for the conflict was the Sudanese ruler's attitude toward stable David and his squandering of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He also referred to the repeated statements by the ruler of Sudan and his bragging about moving the battle to Tripoli and Benghazi. He affirmed that the Jamahiriyah will stop these terrorist acts out of its right to self-defense.

TRIPOLI RADIO NOTES U.S. REPORT ON USE OF AWACS

LD192130 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 19 Oct (JANA) -- An American report obtained by AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR, published in Tripoli by the Revolutionary Committee, makes it clear that the AWACS and the F-15, stationed in U.S. bases in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia and Sudan could play an important role in protecting "Israel" against any outside attack. They could also play a role in intelligence operations and gather information about the progressive regimes in the Arab homeland, the Horn of Africa and the regions of the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf.

The report, "which had a very limited distribution in Washington" stresses that the AWACS aircraft would be of absolutely no use for the Arabs in any new war they wage against "Israel."

The report says that the presence of these espionage aircraft in Saudi Arabia would constitute a vital aid for the supplying, massing and supporting of U.S. forces in the region against any progressive regime hostile to U.S. policy and against the popular revolutions expected to take place there.

The first part of the report, which was prepared by the Center for International Strategic Studies at Georgetown University, says that the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia, which is linked with America, will serve the broad aims of American policy and those of the racist Zionist enemy, in particular in light of the strategic alliance recently concluded between America and the racist Zionists.

HABASH PLEDGES PFLP SUPPORT TO AL-QADHDHAFI

LD191700 Tripoli JANA in English 1450 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Oct (JANA) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Al Fatah Revolution, received a cable yesterday from Dr. George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who pledged his front's readiness to fight side by side with the people of the Jamahiriyah against any force that tries to harm their achievements. The cable reads as follows:

Dear Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution: On behalf of the P.F.L.P. Central Committee and its cadets and fighters and me personally, I strongly condemn the imperialist-Zionist-Reactionary schemes against the people of the Jamahiriyah and its leadership.

This new conspiracy, which is taking the form of complete submission of Egypt and the Sudan to the strategic pact between U.S. imperialism and Zionism, has surfaced immediately after the vanguard of the Egyptian people carried out the death sentence against As-Sadat. This direct occupation of Egypt and the dangers that she is facing came after the U.S. imperialism awareness that it cannot use the Egyptian Army as a tool to achieve its goals in the region. This new conspiracy is an open attempt to suppress the Egyptian masses who are determined to get rid of the traitors from Egypt and to bring back Egypt's Arab character.

We are confident that the people of Egypt, her poor workers and peasants and her nationalists are much more stronger than the AWACS, the Rapid Deployment Forces and the U.S. fleets.

The conspiracy is also aimed at strengthening the role of traitor Numayri who became hysterical following the assassination of As-Sadat. He feels more than any other time that his end is very near. And the heroic Sudanese masses are capable of speeding up the end of Numayri and his regime.

The Sudanese people are capable of raising the flag of freedom high up. We are also confident that the people of the Jamahiriyah and Al Fatah leadership will not submit to the blackmailing of this conspiracy. They are capable of foiling the conspiracy and continue playing their leading role in the Arab liberation movement. The people of the Jamahiriyah are not waging the struggle alone against this hostile pact; they are backed with the Arab masses who are fighting in the same trench.

We are confident that our masses, led by the vanguard revolutionary forces and through the fundamental alliance with the socialist countries, are capable of crushing imperialism.

We again express our condemnation of the imperialist-Zionist plot against the Jamahiriyah and her revolutionary leadership. This plot is aimed at submitting the region to the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary domination.

Once again we pledge our readiness to fight side by side with the people of the Jamahiriyah and their armed forces and leadership in defence of the Arab nation's honor and glory and in defence of its aims for liberation, democracy, socialism and unity.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT DOS SANTOS ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD200824 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, and the delegation accompanying him arrived last night in Tripoli on his way home. He was welcomed at Tripoli International Airport by Brother Staff Major Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, some members of the General People's Committee and heads of diplomatic delegations accredited to the Jamahiriyah. The Angolan president expressed in a statement to JANA at the airport his pleasure at being in the Jamahiriyah. He said that his visit would be a good opportunity for consultations among brothers on many issues concerning the development of bilateral relations and problems of interest to African presidents, and for concentrating the efforts of the Libyan and Angolan people on confronting the campaigns and intrigues of aggressive imperialism which are aimed at the African people and their progress.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECENTLY INTERVIEWED BY ABC TV

LD200908 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Oct (JANA) -- The brother leader of the revolution stressed that we are ready to confront the United States in the Mediterranean Sea because the United States is preparing to start a war against us. However, we have not mobilized our forces against any other state. He stated this in an interview with the American television network ABC, broadcast last night.

During the interview the brother leader expressed his belief that the United States intends to invade Libya. He stressed that the lackey Numayri is now facing a difficult situation in Sudan as a result of the popular uprising throughout the country, and that no one will be able to stop the Sudanese people and the Sudanese forces destroying the agent Numayri or any agent for foreign powers.

Regarding the existence of evidence that Egypt and Sudan are preparing to carry out aggression against Libya, the brother leader said that this is true of Sudan, but he does not believe it is true of Egypt. He added that Sudan is serious in its threats against Chad, which we are committed to defend. The Sudanese regime wants the Libyan forces to leave Chad so that it can invade and topple the legitimate government of Chad. He added that our responsibility demands that we protect and defend Chad until it builds its national forces. Asked if he was aware that the Sudanese nationalists declared last week that President Numayri will be the second target for assassination, the brother leader replied: I have no knowledge of what the Sudanese nationalists declared. He stressed that we are against acts of assassination.

Asked about the presence of U.S. intelliegence aircraft over Egyptian soil, he stressed that these aircraft serve not Egypt's interests but those of U.S. imperialists in the region who want to gain control, using reconnaissance as an excuse. However, their presence constitutes a military aggression against Egypt, the people of Egypt and Libya and the people of the entire region. We are following their presence in this region and will do our utmost to prevent the United States from dominating the region for her military purposes.

The brother leader said: We the people of Egypt and the people of the entire region are capable of making every effort to prevent and resist U.S. colonialism in the region. We have the right to defend our existence and territory because the United States is attacking us in our own homes, and we have the right to defend our freedom and our land. He added: Moreover, we can do anything when it is necessary.

Regarding the possibility of negotiating with Egypt, Sudan and the United States, the brother leader said: With Egypt, no; with Sudan, no. As for the United States, we are prepared to discuss the matter. They should respect us and we should establish relations like those with any other state.

Asked about the tendentious campaign the United States is waging in an effort to harm the gains of the Libyan people and their leader, he said: They are lying; this is not the truth. They are misleading the American people who are unaware of the truth. He added: We are on our own land and the United States is the one who is attacking us. We are innocent of all these charges.

The brother leaders stressed that we are able to fight any major power like the United States because it is our duty and it is not important if we die. We are not afraid. He added that the United States would lose the war if it committed any aggressive action. The brother leader said: We have no intention of committing any aggressive action and we will only defend our country.

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS LEBANESE, PFLP OFFICIALS

NC200756 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Yesterday, the brother commander received Lebanese Communist Party Secretary General George Hawi and PFLP Political Bureau member Taysir Quabb'ah.

MOROCCO

RICHARD NIXON HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN FES

LD172150 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Exceprts] At the end of his brief visit to Morocco, former U.S. President Richard Nixon expressed admiration for the personality of His Majesty King Hassan II whom he described as one of the great leaders of the world.

Former President Nixon made this statement at a press conference he held in Fes this morning before his departure and after his meeting with his majesty in Ifran, the meeting which he said reviewed Moroccan-U.S. relations. He pointed out that his talks with the king dealt in particular with the current conflict in Northwest Africa and the attack to which the town of Guelta Zemmour was exposed; also the Camp David accords and his majesty's desire to see peace established in the Middle East. Regarding the recent attack on Guelta Zemmour and the possibility of the United States giving fresh military aid to Morocco, Mr Nixon recalled the traditional relations between the United States and Morocco, pointing out that Morocco is currently a target for expansionist ambitions, and this presents the possibility of it receiving increased military aid from the United States. The United States, he added, should aid Morocco whenever His Majesty King Hassan II and his government deem it necessary for the defense of Morocco's territorial integrity.

Regarding the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia, Mr Nixon explained that even if the U.S. Administration failed to obtain the approval of the Senate regarding this deal, relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia would continue to be good.

Regarding the Saudi peace plan which was proposed by Prince ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Mr Nixon recalled the statement made by the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig describing this plan as a positive step, explaining at the same time that the U.S. Government had some reservations regarding certain points contained in that plan.

Mr Nixon expressed the belief that there was an identical viewpoint on international issues between his majesty the king and President Reagan, a matter which would be reaffirmed when they meet in Washington.

KING HASSAN CABLES MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT

LD192120 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Message from Moroccan King Hassan II to the President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania -- date not given]

[Text] His Excellency Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Nouakchott;

Your Excellency, the president of the republic: Last week, on 13 October 1981, the village of Guelta Zemmour, situated inside our territory, was subjected to a raid by an armed battalion equipped with heavy and extremely sophisticated weapons. An analysis of the raid, and numerous and various observations we have made, has revealed as usual, that the raiders could have reached Guelta Zemmour only by moving directly from Mauritanian territory.

Regrettably, the events and operations that followed the raid against the village came as confirmation that Mauritania is indeed the starting point for those who cross our borders and subject our villages to repeated raids, which result in many victims dying; it is also there that they seek shelter.

In fact, today, 19 October, our forces pursued the remnants of the enemy battalion that came to attack us. Our men clearly saw that these retreating remnants crossed the Mauritanian border, and moved toward the Mauritanian village of El-Ajaiet, situated 10 kilometers inside Mauritanian territory. No doubt it is from that point that the enemy forces prepare to launch fresh aggression against Morocco.

Given this, it is clear, confirmed, crystal-clear and unequivocal that the Mauritanian territory now constitutes a point of departure and a refuge for those who are launching attacks against us. The danger of this situation cannot escape your attention, and we suppose that, given the high responsibilities you assume you do indeed realize all its consequences.

As far as we are concerned, and out of our eagerness to avoid any situation likely to lead to unwarranted consequences, we have issued orders to our armed forces not to pursue enemy troops outside our territory and therefore to stop at our common border. This does not mean that they will remain with arms folded in the event of a fresh attack.

We hope and we expect to receive from your side all the necessary explanations in the hope that you will take all adequate measures so that a halt may be put to a situation that inflicts heavy losses on the entire region.

Receive, Mr President of the Republic, expressions of our high esteem.

[signed] Hasan II, king of Morocco

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA REPLIES TO MOROCCO'S KING HASSAN

AB200958 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 20 Oct 81

[20 Oct message from Mauritanian President Mohamed Ould Haydala to Moroccan King Hassan II -- Read by announcer]

[Text] Your Majesty, I listened with surprise to the broadcast which was for my attention and which once again implicated Mauritania in the raid on the Guelta Zemmour village. In that message, your majesty clearly accuses our country of being the starting point and the refuge of the elements who carried out the raid on Guelta Zemmour. The starting point was not specified; however, your majesty names a village called El-Aidiet as the starting point. This village was reportedly situated in the Mauritanian territory.

I am sorry to inform your majesty that there is no such village in Mauritania. In the zone referred to, El-Aidiet is a chain of mountains situated entirely in Saharan territory 40 kms north-east of Guelta Zemmour. Your Majesty should please check these facts on a map. Moreover, I am confirming to your majesty that our units are attentively guarding our borders in that zone and that no troops used our soil to carry out the operation referred to. We can prove this with facts. It is then clear that your majesty's accusations were aimed at justifying an aggression against our country. I hope that the threats contained in your majesty's message will not lead to an effective intervention against our people and our territory. In case this should unfortunately happen, your majesty will bear the entire responsibility and should know that our army and our people will be in a position to defend our territorial integrity.

Highest regards.

SUDAN

DEFENSE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 19 OCT

JN191557 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 19 Oct (SUNA) -- 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president, defense minister and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, has revealed that Sudan has turned down a request by former Chadian President Felix Malloum to offer military aid to Chad because Sudan does not interfere in theneighboring states' affairs. This came at a press conference held this morning and attended by several foreign press and news agency correspondents.

The first vice president added that Sudan is working to bring the various views closer together so that stability and peace and return to Chad. He said Sudan has announced to the whole world and the OAU that stability and peace in Chad have come to an end and will not be easily restored as long as there is a foreign military force in Chad. He added that the Libyan forces have not occupied Chad out of a desire to establish peace there but to fulfill Al-Qadhdhafi's dreams and shake security in stable states whose efforts should have been directed to the construction of their economy instead of unnecessary plots.

The first vice president said the Libyan invasion of Chad took place according to a developed plan which we do not believe the Libyan military is capable of carry out. He added that the Libyan weapons in Chad include modern Soviet missiles, aircraft and tanks. He said the Libyan occupation forces have embarked on measures to entrench this occupation.

He said the Libyan forces began their shelling of the Sudanese villages on the western border on 10 September and this shelling was taking place daily and continued even during the blessed 'Id al-Adha. He added that Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi did not observe the simplest religious rites when he continued shelling the Sudanese villages on Al-Adha days. He stressed that women, children and cattle were killed during this shelling because the Libyan aircraft fired their rockets indiscriminately.

Addressing the press and news agency correspondents, he said: once you have the chance to visit these villages, you will see destruction in areas that were secure and stable.

He stressed that there is [word indistinct] infiltration into Khartoum by saboteurs with the purpose of causing sabotage and confusion. He added that those saboteurs are well-trained in the use of weapons and that they came to Sudan pending further instructions from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

His excellency the first vice president stressed that Sudan is not backing Hissein Habre because Sundan's stand stems from its clear principle of noninterference in the others' affairs. His excellency added that our objective is the unity of Chad and the withdrawal of the Libyan occupation forces and we do not back either Habre or Acyl.

His excellency pointed out that Sudan has extensive borders and there are many exits which can be used without our knowledge. This was the first vice president's answer to a question on whether Sudan is helping Hissein Habre and whether he is in Sudan.

Asked about the kinds of weapons Libya has concentrated on the border, his excellencey the first vice president said there are Russian tanks, artillery, helicopters and missiles. His excellency added that the villages of Kulayb, Tinah, Tandalti, Anka and Junaynah have been strafed by Libyan planes.

His excellency noted the incident of the Chadian Embassy as an example of the sabotage carried out by the Libyan agents inside the country. His excellency added that the criminals have been arrested wtih all their equipment and that they have confessed they were to carry out sabotage actions. His excellency stressed the Colonel al-Qadhdhafia's objective is to overthrow the regime in Sudan.

Asked whether there are any Egyptian forces in Sudan, 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil said we have a joint defense agreement with Egypt so why should we (?hide) the presence of the Egyptian forces if they are actually present here?

His excellencey stressed that there are no Egyptican forces in Sudan. He said that if we need the Egyptian forces then we will ask and they will come. He also said Sudan sent forces to Egypt at the request of the late President Anwar as-Sadat in 1976. His excellency said we will not conceal the presence of the Egyptian forces in Sudan because such a presence would be legitimate.

His excellency the first vice president launched a fierce attack on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and emphasized that peace will continue to be in danger as long as Colonel al-Qadhdhafi lives and as long as his ambitions exist. His excellency enumerated Al-Qadhdhafi's damaging interventions in several states in the Western Sahara, the Philippines, Thailand, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, and elsewhere. He added that Al-Qadhdhafi is a person whom we should expect to do anything anytime. He explained that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has the money to do this.

At the end of his press conference, 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil stressed that Sudan will not fight any neighboring country because Sudan is not a warmonger. However, his excellency added, Sudan will not permit anyone to hinder our plans for development in our country and our intentions to spread security and insure stability for our citizens. This is our objective.

AL-HAWADITH INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT NUMAYRI

GF200750 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 9 Oct 81 pp 28, 29, 30

[Interview granted by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to AL-HAWADITH correspondent Huda al-Husayni at Numayri's office in Khartoum -- no date given]

[Excerpts] AL-HAWADITH: What is the story behind the economic recession in Sudan and what level has it reached?

Ja'far Numayri: I cannot say there is an economic recession in Sudan. However, we are adopting certain measures in order to keep up with financial inflation and the world economic situation, which has affected all countries because of the energy situation. Our country is an oil importer and we are all aware of the rapid increase in oil prices throughout the world. However, many countries have been unable to raise the prices of their products paid for in foreign exchange with the same speed. Formerly we relied on our main crop -- cotton -- which used to buy us 3/4 of what we needed to import. Now cotton cannot pay for the cost of oil alone.

AL-HAWADITH: Several days ago an Egyptian military delegation visited Sudan for 5 days. What kind of coordination took place and is it true that Egypt has withdrawn its forces that were present here?

Ja'far Numayri: Egypt never had any forces in Sudan. Concerning the military delegation's visit, it was within the framework of joint action between the two governments and the two peoples and within the framework of planning joint exercises between the Egyptian and Sudanese armies. I do not deny that the Sudanese Army has trained its officers and noncommissioned officers in Egyptian military schools, because these schools are more deep-rooted and because the Egyptian army has had uninterrupted combat experience since 1948 as a result of its clashes with Israel. Egypt has always been the only symbol that continued to fight on behalf of the Arabs. Thus, it is not wrong to benefit and receive training from such a capable country.

Nevertheless, we also have heard that Egyptian armies are present in Sudan. Furthermore, we hear that U.S. armies are also present in Sudan. We know that all this is the invention of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his news media. It seems he is unaware that when we fought the colonizer, defending Libya during the second world war and defending Al-Qadhdhafi's families there was not a single military college or aviation college or anything at all in Libya.

Praise be to God, we here in Sudan 2 years ago celebrated the 75th anniversary of the establishment of the second oldest military college in Africa after Egypt. Such a thing is not available throughout Africa. Furthermore, until now there have been foreign officers and experts in the Libyan Army. I can name 10 countries in Libya.

AL-HAWADITH; Do you have documents proving this or are these mere charges?

Ja'far Numayri: Of course there are documents and eyewitnesses. Don't forget that we have thousands of Sudanese working in Libya. If we wanted to betray Libya and the principles in which we believe, we could exploit those just as Al-Qadhdhafi has exploited the agents he has sent to Sudan. This is a simple matter.

AL-HAWADITH: Following the detention campaign in Cairo, Sudan launched a detention campaign against the unemployed in Khartoum. How was this timing made?

Ja'far Numayri: There is no doubt that this was a coincidence. Cairo's arrests were purely religious and political and I do not wish to elaborate. However, ours were organizational and for the purpose of controlling the street. This thing is natural and will remain so even though foreign circles exploit it and draw conclusions from it. Those who live here know that great numbers of refugees and Sudanese villages came to the capital looking for jobs. They did not find what they were looking for and thus had to be returned to their farms.

AL-HAWADITH: In the wake of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance what is the status of the Saudi initiative on the Middle East question?

Ja'far Numayri: Let us talk quietly, because I don't understand what is so new about this alliance. Since Israel was formed there has always been a strategic alliance between it and the United States. So is it new because U.S. officials have publicly announced the existence of this alliance? Don't we all know that in the wars the Arabs have fought with Israel it was not Israel who succeeded but the United States?

AL-HAWADITH: Syria and Libya have decided to request Sudan's expulsion from the Arab League. If this occurs will you go to Israel?

Ja'far Numayri: This will occur only in their imagination. I don't believe we shall reach such level; otherwise, we would certainly confuse the solving of our problems and the Arab League would be fragmented. For this reason Sudan's expulsion is impossible. If you want to know why Syria and Libya made such a request, it is not because I have reestablished relations with Egypt, but because I requested Syria to withdraw from Lebanon.

Al-Qadhdhafi knows that I am aware of how he thinks and what he wants. It is unfortunate that some Sudanese working with him have convinced him that he can occupy western Sudan, because they come from there. We are waiting for him to come and occupy. Do you believe that he has full control over Chad?

When he entered Chad he sent a message to me saying that war in Chad had ended and that peace would begin. I answered him: War has just started. This is exactly what happened. War is everywhere there. He could not enter southern and eastern Chad because the tribes there rejected him. If we go to N'djamena we will see a very large Libyan graveyard.

He is now suffering many supply problems. He buys oil from Nigeria although it does not like to sell any to him. He smuggles food from Sudan and has caused us many food supply problems. This has resulted in a huge price increase. He is not even content with buying and smuggling corn and meat from us for his soldiers in Chad; he also smuggles them to Libya itself. His soldiers don't dare walk in Chadian streets. He is fortified with foreign experts.

AL-HAWADITH: Do you feel this explains why Libya has not answered you when you downed one of its warplanes on the Chadian-Sudanese borders last week or is there another reason why Colonel al-Qadhdhafi declined to reply?

Ja'far Numayri: Answer us back? We downed one of his planes that entered Sudan and if any other plane does so we shall down it, too.

AL-HAWADITH: If he continues his stand will you wage war?

Ja'far Numayri: Certainly. War is very likely.

AL-HAWADITH: You will fight Al-Qadhdhafi inside Chad?

Ja'far Numayri: In Chad, in Tripoli and in Benghazi. Anyway, we are fully prepared for this war. We know that it will be a guerrilla war and an exhausting war for him.

AL-HAWADITH: Are you capable?

Ja'far Numayri: Of course. I have told you that we are fully prepared. All we have to do now is declare it and give the starting signal.

They have very modern weapons. They have MiG-25's 23's and 21's in Chad. Naturally their presence in Chad is not intended for fighting Israel. He has rockets whose range is as much as 300 km; that is, they are directed against us. But we can fight him, too. We know how to send those who can destroy his military planes at their own bases. The Sudanese Army is trained to wage a guerrilla war.

In any event, we know how our war against the Libyans will go. I don't wish to reveal secrets, but we can create problems for them inside every Libyan village and town where Sudanese are living.

AL-HAWADITH: Why haven't you declared a clear stand on the Iraq-Iran war, especially since Iran's foreign minister, Hoseyn Musavi, at the Steadfastness and Confrontation Conference proclaimed it a Persian-Arab war?

Ja'far Numayri: I have declared Sudan's stand. Initially we said that this war should be stopped for the best interests of both countries. Then we discovered that Iran did not even deserve such a stand. So I announced that all the Arab states should support Iraq in its war. I was even shocked to learn that Iran's foreign minister -- which is not an Arab conference. His extremely provocative statement was made on Arab soil, which confirmed the Persian racism we had felt. In the wake of this overt racism, what are the Arabs waiting for before declaring support for the Arab country of Iraq?

AL-HAWADITH: Is it possible for you and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to become reconciled, and if so what are your demands?

Ja'far Numayri: Should it be possible to become reconciled with him, I would demand that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi step down from power and leave the Libyan people free to start immediately forming their own democratic institutions in order to govern Libya.

AL-HAWADITH: If he steps down, a reconciliation would be unimportant.

Ja'far Numayri: I reiterate; I would accept reconciliation with him if he would step down.

AL-HAWADITH: You have not answered my previous question. Will you go to Israel if the Arab League agrees to expel Sudan?

Ja'far Numayri: Israel has been and will always be the enemy that we have been fighting since 1948. I shall not go to it whatever happens. If the Arab League expels Sudan my contacts with the Arab peoples will remain because they represent truth whereas the Arab League is only a league of governments. However, the league will never adopt such a serious decision.

AL-HAWADITH: Kuwait has called upon some Gulf states to establish economic relations and even arms deals with the Soviet Union in order to achieve a balance in the region. What is your opinions?

Ja'far Numayri: By Allah, I don't know the reason behind Kuwait's call for the establishment of such relations. However, when we see an Arab state calling other states in such a way, we suspect something and question their intentions. Furthermore, don't the states in the region who have no relations with the Soviets have a better perception of whether they have an interest in such relations? Should Kuwait come and invite them to have such relations?

AL-HAWADITH: The Western press says that Saudi Arabia is behind this call in order to probe.

Ja'far Numayri: I don't know if this is true of not. Also, Saudi Arabia is almost the only country in the region that has no relations at all with the Soviet Union; even Kuwait has its own relations.

Anyway, I don't understand why Kuwait calls for such a thing nor do I know anything about the Saudi role in it.

AL-HAWADITH: Why don't you visit Moscow?

Ja'far Numayri: Because there is no need to do so now. I mean, our relations are still at the ambassadorial level and have not yet reached the level of visits by heads of state. However, if you go back 10 years you will know that, as I have told you, I visited Moscow twice.

However, haven't you noticed that not a single senior Soviet official has visited Sudan? That is, why don't they visit Sudan? Why haven't they proposed this?

I don't approve of or accept that state leaders should rush in haste to Moscow every month or two just as some Arab states' leaders are doing.

AL-HAWADITH: Relations between Sudan and Ethiopia have improved. Did Mengistu brief you on the secret resolutions of the Aden conference which, according to rumors, was attended by a Soviet military official?

Ja'far Numayri: Brother Mengistu did not brief me on these resolutions. He only briefed me on the general statements. We did not try to dig out secret statements. However, we are confident that they will reach us at the right moment.

AL-HAWADITH: In what way does the Aden conference post a threat to you?

Ja'far Numayri: There is a strategic threat represented by the Soviet presence in the region. As I have always said and reiterated, the Soviet threat stems from the fact that its creates a reaction. The Soviet presence brings the Americans in. We are then converted and the region is converted into a U.S.-Soviet operation theater.

AL-HAWADITH: You called for a peace conference for the countries of the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea. When will you convene it?

Ja'far Numayri: I did propose convening such a conference and I have actually initiated a preparatory conference with the two Yemens, Somalia and Sudan. Now the situation has changed a great deal. For instance, South Yemen has become a Soviet colony and has completely lost its sovereignty. North Yemen is facing unrest and Somalia is occupied with what is happening in the region because of Soviet intervention and local unrest.

It remains that as a result of delaying the conference events have preceded our moves. The Soviets are already in the region and they have already established bases on some islands. Therefore, calling for a peace conference once more would be no more than a worthless slogan.

CAMEROON

OFFICIAL SAYS CHAD REFUGEES RETURNING HOME

AB191901 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1830 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The secretary general at the presidency of the republic, Samuel Eboa, has said some of the 200,000 refugees who fled Chad during the civil war have begun returning home under a repatriation program organized by the Cameroon government and the UN High Commission for Refugees.

Speaking at a news conference in Yaounde today, Mr Eboa said the government had given permission for the transfer to Ndjamena of some facilities at the refugee camp in Kousseri. He revealed that those refugees who preferred to stay in Cameroon will be given assistance to resettle, probably in the Adamaoua division.

TRADE TIES WITH GDR TO BE STRENGTHENED

AB180822 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Cameroon has decided to reinforce commercial relations with East Germany. This was concluded at the end of the Cameroon-GDR joint commission which was held [words indistinct] in Yaounde.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

KOLINGBA LEAVES FOR 1-DAY VISIT TO GABON

AB181052 Paris AFP in French 1010 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Bangui, 18 Oct [AFP] -- The Central African head of state, Gen Andre Kolingba, left Bangui this morning for Libreville where he will meet both his Gabonese counterpart, Omar Bongo, and Guy Penne, President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on Africa affairs.

Two working sessions have been scheduled for the French, Gabonese and Central African delegations. The talks will be partly centered on the possible French assistance to the CAR.

Before returning to his country this evening, General Kolingba will hold two more discussions with President Bongo.

This is the Central African leader's first visit abroad since his coming into power on 1 September.

KOLINGBA TO PARTICIPATE IN UPCOMING SUMMIT

AB190912 Paris AFP in French 1634 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Bangui, 18 Oct (AFP) -- The French minister of cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, announced on Sunday in Bangui during a technical stopover that the CAR head of state, General Kolingba, will participate in the next Franco-African summit to be held in Paris from 3 to 5 November.

COT SAYS FRANCE TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITIES

AB190849 Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Bangui, 18 Oct (AFP) -- The French minister of cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, stated yesterday in Bangui that France intends to assume its responsibility to Africa, the African people and African governments.

The French minister, who made a technical stopover in the CAR capital on his way to Paris from Brazzaville (Congo), outlined the major options of the new Franco-African cooperation in general and Franco-CAR relations in particular to CAR reporters.

We are obliged to note that there is a security problem in Africa today, Mr Cot said. The French minister remarked that the accumulation of an ultrasophisticated arsenal of arms and the pressures being exerted by some superpowers or through some powers are posing serious problems. He indicated that so long as Africa does not have the means to ensure its own security, France will not (?shirk) its commitments.

Mr Cot also mentioned the new methods of Franco-CAR cooperation. Things are developing in the CAR in a way that we consider normal, Mr Cot said, and added that such a situation enables us to see the future of Franco-CAR relations with optimism.

The French minister said that all together France, Central Africa and other international partners, like the European Development Fund, World Bank and IMF, should find the ways and means to bring the CAR economy back it its feet and to restore democratic procedures in the political life of the country.

We should begin by restoring confidence and by reactivating economic activities so that this country, which has immense natural resources, can progress again, Mr Cot said.

On the internal political situation, the French minister indicated that it is necessary that all Central African forces be brought together in unity for national reconstruction.

The cooperation minister finally stated that the next Franco-African summit, which will be held in Paris from 3 to 5 November, will have the double theme "friendship and solidarity."

CHAD

VIOLENT CLASHES REPORTED IN CENTRAL TOWN

AB190720 Paris AFP in French 1708 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Chadian Defense Minister Adoum Togoi confirmed in Ndjamena on Sunday that violent clashes took place last week in Mondo -- central Chad -- between the forces of Chadian Foreign Affiars Minister Ahmat Acyl's Democratic Revolutionary Council and those of Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said's First Army.

According to the defense minister, who has described the encounters as a challenge to the Transitional National Union Government [GUNI], 10 people died while different sources also say that the clashes were very deadly.

The GUNT, which met in an extraordinary session on Friday under the chairmanship of Goukouni Oueddei, has ordered the immediate evacuation of the township of Mongo by the soldiers of the two factions fighting there. It has also sent elements of the national integrated army and of the military police there.

CONGO

FRANCE'S COT ARRIVES FOR JOINT COMMISSION TALKS

AB161847 Brazzavile Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The French minister of cooperation, Jean-Pierre Cot, who arrived at 0500 this morning took part at 1100 today in the official opening of the meeting of the Congolese-French joint cooperation commission. Ngolo Mobuila attended the occasion.

The meeting of the Congolese-French Joint Commission began at 1100 this morning at the People's Palace, under the chairmanship of Comrade Aime Emmanuel Yoka, minister for cooperation. The French delegation, which was made up of about 20 members, was led, as already stated, by Jean-Pierre Cot, minister for cooperation and development. In his address to his French counterpart, Comrade Aime Emmanuel Yoka first of all recalled the history of Brazzaville where the current meeting is being held before stressing the advantages of the French-Congolese relations.

[Begin Yoka recording] Ladies and gentlemen, our bilateral relations are longstanding and they enjoy mutual confidence. One very important stone has just been added, in a very significant and positively determining manner, to these relations. This has a very significant political undertone. I am referring to the meeting between our two heads of state, Presidents Francois Mitterrand and Denis Sassou-Nguesso, last July in Paris. Our meeting, which will be held in the same atmosphere that prevailed during the talks between our two heads of state, is aimed at consolidating, diversifying and strengthening our relations in all fields. It is easy to determine these fields, because we are refering to two men who love each other and are pursuing the same combat and the same objectives -- the freedom of man, the end to social inequality, etc. We are therefore not going to make decisions beyond these fields. [end recording]

In his reply to the minister of state, the French minister for cooperation reassured his Congolese counterpart of his country's willingness to aid Congo within the framework of its 5-year plan. He later explained the main points of the work to be done.

[Begin Cot recording] The main part of the work will be to study how France, for its part, can shoulder the global (?question) and make the two governments coherent. Let us note that the definitions of the great orientations of this plan, which you have just enumerated and which our colleague will specify, make us very happy. In fact, they resemble what we consider in France as an imperative for development in this part of Africa. We believe in the ideals which, after all, were unanimously agreed upon by Africans within the framework of the Lagos plan of action for development. We are confidently treading on the path of an self-centered development, taking your priorities into account, paying attention to the development of the rural areas -- that is to say the development of the immense environment of insufficiently tapped resources. The people should be able to have some seriousness in the development of these resources. [end recording]

Later, the Congolese minister for planning, Comrade Pierre Moussa, gave a summary of the 5-year development plan 1982-86, to the French delegation. Finally, the participants split into three working commissions: Rural affairs, investments, and sociocultural. At the time of this news cast, the French minister for cooperation and development is being honored with a luncheon by the chairman of the Central Committee. At 1500, he will be received in audience by the head of the government, Comrade Louis Sylvain Goma. After the opening of the meeting, Mr Jean-Pierre Cot went to the presidential residence where he was received by the head of state. After his visit to the presidential residence, the French minister for cooperation answered our reporter's questions on his talks with the head of state.

[Begin recording] [Cot] We examined the conditions in which the French-Congolese joint commission is currently holding its meeting. We expressed our satisfaction with the political conditions in which the meeting is being held and we saw that there is a willingness to succeed in this institution which tackles development problems within the framework of your forthcoming development plan. This makes our exchanges very useful and fruitful. We shall then be able to strengthen our efforts of cooperation and development within the framework of the Congolese development plan. It was this plan that we discussed with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso. As you know, he is personally interested in the setting up of this development plan.

[Question] Sir, [words indistinct] while declaring open the meeting the French-Congolese joint commission, the Congolese minister for cooperation expressed the hope that a 5-year development plan commission meeting be held in the first three months of 1982. What do you think about this proposal?

[Answer] The joint commission of the 5-year development plan is very important and we shall examine this proposal with the utmost interest, since it involves the development of Congo; it is not the development of France. We respect the sovereignty and the freedom of decision of our partners. That is all we can say [words indistinct] because it appears to us that the goals aimed at in this plan are in the direction of what we believe is the right path of development for the sub-Saharan countries. This was clearly stressed in the OAU's Lagos plan of action. Today, the Republic of Congo -- with that revolutionary drive that characterizes it, with its people rallying round its president -- is trying to set up this plan. This is success and we are happy about it and we will continue to support this effort within the framework of our possibilities.

Cooperation Talks End

AB190951 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] The meeting of the Franco-Congolese joint commission, which opened on Friday morning at the ministry of cooperation, ended this morning at the People's Palace. The French delegation to the meeting was headed by the minister of cooperation and development, Jean-Pierre Cot, while the Congolese delegation was led by the minister delegate in charge of cooperation, Comrade Aime Emmanuel Yoka.

According to the communique issued after the meeting, the two parties noted the successful development of their cooperation and agreed to pursue it within the framework of the new objectives defined in the Congo's 5-year development plan of 1982-86. This cooperation concerns the following sectors: Rural development, energy, industry, infrastructure, scientific research, education -- with particular emphasis on professional training and the development of the Marien Ngouabi University -- and public health.

After the approval of the 1982-86 5-year development plan, necessary contacts will be resumed so that both parties may hold a consultative meeting in Paris. The next meeting of the Franco-Congolese joint commission will take place in Paris in 1982 at a date to be fixed through the diplomatic channels.

Joint Communique Reported

AB190852 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Brazzaville, 19 Oct (AFP) -- France and the Congo will pursue co-operation in the fields of rural development, energy, public health, scientific research and infrastructure matters, according to a joint communique released here yesterday following a Franco-Congolese commission meeting.

The French delegation at the meeting was headed by Co-operation and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot who, before leaving, expressed satisfaction with his trip and with tangible political progress between the two countries.

The next meeting of the commission is to be held in Paris next year. No precise date for the meeting was set.

TALKS BEGIN WITH SED POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBERS

AB161714 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The members of the Political Bureau of the GDR Socialist Unity Party [SED] who arrived yesterday at 1620, were given a dinner party at 2000 at La Congolaise Restaurant by Comrade Pierre Nze, a member of the Political Bureau of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] and charged with external relations. Talks between the PCT and GDR Socialist Unity Party delegations began this morning at the General Secretariat and presidency of the Central Committee. Earlier this morning Comrade Anrad, who is leading the German delegation, laid a wreath at the Marien Ngouabi Museum.

GABON

KOLINGBA DEPARTS AFTER TALKS WITH BONGO, PENNE

AB190904 Paris AFP in French 1746 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Libreville, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Gen Andre Kolingba, president of the Military Committee of National Redress and head of state of the CAR, on Sunday ended a few hours' visit to Gabon during which he held useful talks with his Gabonese counterpart, Omar Bongo, on general relations between their two countries and problems facing the Central African subregion.

Besides these talks, General Kolingba also met Guy Penne, the French president's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs in the presence of President Bongo and Leon Mebaime, prime minister and head of government of Gabon.

General Kolingba, who was accompanied by several members of his government including the CAR foreign minister, economy and finance, planning and information ministers, returned to Bangui on Sunday afternoon.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU CHAIRS MPR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION

AB161210 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The MPR Executive Committee yesterday met on board the MS Kamanyola under the chairmanship of President Mobutu Sese Seko. Following is a report on the meeting by Citizen Chibuabua, assistant executive secretary of the committee:

[Begin recording] The MPR Executive Committee held its first meeting today, 15 October 1981, on board the MS Kamanyola under the chairmanship of the MPR founding chairman and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko. All the members of this party organ present in Kinshasa attended the meeting. After giving advice on a variety of subjects to his executive committee aides like a good father to his family, the founding chairman reviewed the country's political, economic and social situation. He also issued clear directives to those responsible for the party's specialized organs. In this regard, the leader of the Authentique Zairian revolution explained to the committee members the importance of the coordination of the activities of the party's executives decided by the MPR Central Committee during its third ordinary session.

In this connection the Executive Committee -- through its coordinator -- will maintain direct relations with the party's region chairmen and the regional governors. To solidify this decision of the leader of the revolution, henceforth the party leaders at all levels will be graded according to their militancy. Similarly, the dossiers of the party leaders at all levels will first of all be examined by the Executive Committee prior to their possible transmission to the permanent disciplinary commission of the Party Central Committee.

Before the founding chairman closed the session, the MPR Executive Secretary and first commissioner, Citizen Nsinga Udjuu, on behalf of all the committee members thanked the head of state for the confidence he has once again expressed in them. The executive secretary reiterated to the president the lasting support of all the members of this party organ and promised that they will do their utmost to ensure the total success of the radicalization of the revolution. The meeting, which began at 1130, ended at 1330. [end recording]

YOKA MANGONO DISCUSSES TRADE IN SPEECH

AB191836 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1327 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Kinshasa, 19 Oct (AZAP) -- State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Yoka Mangono has given a dinner to members of the diplomatic corps in Zaire. On this occasion, he delivered a speech dealing with two major topics.

1. Zaire's policy of good neighborliness and noninterference in other states' internal situation.

2. The constant deteriorating of the terms of exchange among nations and our country's desire to contribute to establishing a more equitable economic order.

Those two topics are the constant foundation which supports Zaire's foreing policy and its stance on the world economic order.

Since our country's acession to international sovereignty and particularly since the inception of the second republic, Zaire's major concern has been to clearly pledge its support for the principle of noninterference in other soverign states' domestic affairs and to seek actively to promote mutual understanding and peace with all its neighbors.

Our country was quite right to be so zealous -- if one can say so -- in its action within regional and international organizations devised to promoted understanding among nations.

The wave of calamities and destructions caused by foreign interference and greed has indelibly marked the birth and growth of the Zairian state. Learning the tough lesson while going through hard times has contributed to giving more value to peace and more meaning to goodneighborliness far from the well-worn slogans used in speeches that no longer give rise to vibrant applause in international organizations.

For Zaire has experienced in its flesh and memory the true prize for peace: Peace on the borders and peace in its thatched-covered homes. This is why this country will never deviate from its policy of peace, mutual understanding and cooperation. That is why it will never stand any individual, group of individuals or state interfering in its domestic affairs on whatever pretext and in whatever form.

Our friends know our intentions are only peaceful ones and they have nothing to fear us. Those who believe relations among nations are based on the desire to achieve power and domination and who seek to achieve such domination through influence or oppression must know that Zaire will never accept any domination; it will resist any divisionist or subversive attempt with the terrific power of its determination and authenticity.

But if our country is searching eagerly for mutual understanding and peaceful coexistence with all peace-loving countries, it is not for the mere pleasure of mentioning it in official speeches. We have settled down to the great task of nation-building and the numerous prerequisites and faces all kinds of constraints. One of such constraint lies in necessary cooperation between nations. Within the scope of the global demands of our development, we, however, have a freehand to act on certain factors. The trends, options and effects of what is termed international exchange, however unfavorable they are to our young nations, are neither fatal nor irreversible.

Zaire is convinced that it is possible to think out and evolve another type of exchange pattern among nations that have embarked upon the great adventure of development and to devise another economic framework among other things, within which the just claims of young nations do not necessarily provoke any vile blackmail or disguised reprisals.

Zaire has decided to build up an economy which corresponds to the needs of the Zairian. It subscribes, as a result, to an internally harmonized development, which is externally readapted and balanced thanks to multiform exchanges and relations.

The underdeveloped countries, which contribute in large part to these exchanges, have the right to expect some other remuneration than the deterioration of their economic situation and the watering down if not annihilation of their capacity for progress.

The injustice and unfairness which characterize these international exchanges do not result from any natural misfortune, but are the effects of a determined will and an intentional and sustained plundering.

The generalized awareness of this state of affairs and the long-term serious consequences it will have on the international community as a whole should incite the various world partners to speed up the establishment of institutions and corrective devices capable of resolving the situation and restoring to the young nations their dignity and at the same time their capacity for progress.

CAPE VERDE

DEFENSE MINISTER PRAISES ANGOLA ARMY AFTER VISIT

AB171246 Paris AFP in French 1125 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Praia, 17 Oct (AFP) -- Honorio Chantre, minister of defense of the Republic of Cape Verde, who has just ended an official visit to Luanda, said on his return to Praia that the fact that the Angolan Army was able to stop the advance of South African troops alone is a great victory for Angola.

Mr Chantre, who was the guest of his Angolan counterpart, Pedro Tonha, added that the fact that the Cuban forces stationed in Angola did not intervene during the recent South African operations in southern Angola proves that the Angolan Armed Forces are now self-confident.

The Cape Verdian minister asserted that Pretoria's massive air raids on southern Angola, especially in the Cunene province, were systematically aimed at destroying the communication network as well as civilian and military targets and also at protecting South African forces still occupying certain positions in Cunene province.

Angola will need efficient military aid from capable African countries once South African aggression becomes a continential problem and is no longer a southern African one.

GHANA

ACP LEADER ON COCOA POLICY, NIGERIA TRIP

AB161649 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The Action Congress Party [ACP] this morning welcomed the government's intention to increase the producer price of cocoa but cautioned that its proposed economic measures should include a package which would assist the worker to absorb the immediate shock and give hope for a better future. This was stated by the leader of the party, Colonel Bernasko, at a news conference in Accra. Gifty Afenyi was there.

Against the background of his recent visit to Nigeria, the ACP leader Colonel Bernasko, told reporters about the attempts he made in Nigeria to know at first hand the living conditions of Ghanaian nationals there. According to Colonel Bernasko, he called on Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the national president of the Unity Party of Nigeria, which controls the areas with the heaviest concentration of Ghanaians. Chief Awolowo praised the enterprise and the valuable contribution of Ghanaians there and gave an assurance that he would personally take interest in the welfare of Ghanaians to ensure their safety and that of their property. He also met other Nigerian leaders and had fruitful discussions with them. Colonel Bernasko said he also visited several fishing communities there. The impression he gathered was that a majority of them were anxious to return home.

Referring to the exodus of the country's youth to neighboring countries, he said Nigeria alone has over a million Ghanaians which is a sizeable proportion of the country's labor force. The immigrants, he pointed out, are mostly the country's youth who have reached their highest productive capacity and should have been working to rebuild the country. The situation calls for reflection and action, said the ACP leader. Colonel Bernasko stated that the country has been caught up in a vicious circle in which neighboring countries with stronger economies attract from it not only the manpower but minerals, cocoa and foodstuff.

[Begin Bernasko recording] In this regard, the ACP strongly calls on the government to take positive measures to increase productivity, expand the export sector and inject strict discipline in the government's own expenditure. The ACP, in this connection, is gratified that the government has accepted the need to give cocoa farmers a realistic and competitive price for their cocoa. While the nation awaits to see the new price for cocoa, the ACP also takes note of the government's intention to make this price part of a number of economic measures which might considerably, judging by the aims the president has given, include perhaps the devaluation of the nation's currency. Whatever the nature of the nature of the measures contemplated, the ACP would like to advise the government that any stringent measures would fail to make any impacts unless they come in a package which would assist the workers to absord the immediate shock and which, while making the necessary sacrifices tolerable, would also give confidence and hope in the prospects of a better future. [end recording]

The ACP leader called on Ghanaians, irrespective of their political standing, to help solve the nation's problems. What is needed on the part of the government is political commitment, clear vision and courage as well as intellectual realism. Colonel Bernasko suggested that the government should buy all the gold and diamonds from private prospectors and pay them in foreign exchange a little above the bank rate. This, he stated, would eliminate the black marketing and smuggling of these minerals whose proceeds alone can service the country's external debt.

Touching on price control, Colonel Bernasko said the government should start with items which import licenses are given for their importation. He named rice, sugar, corn, milk, soap and flour. The ACP leader noted that if there are no adequate laws on price control, then the government should lay a bill before Parliament for legislation as soon as it reconvenes.

GRAPHIC CALLS AS-SADAT 'VOICE OF MODERATION'

AB171058 Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 8 Oct 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Voice of Moderation Is Silenced"]

[Text] The violent murder of President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt is one of those incidents likely to change the course of human history.

It is not an exaggeration to state that the late President as-Sadat on many occasions within the past few years held in his hands the difference between peace and war and it is very sad that such a man who pursued peace with such singleness of purpose should meet such a violent end.

One need not agree with President as-Sadat's methods, and there were many of his Arab colleagues who disagreed with him violently, and he was not likely to ever have won any prizes as a liberal ruler, but nobody can deny the fact that this was a man who had the courage to pursue his convictions.

It was not only that he pursued peace with boldness and imagination, he never stopped to think of personal danger, he did not make empty speeches, he literally put himself along the firing line and it is not surprising that he has led his country through a most trying decade with credit.

His historic trip to Jerusalem is not likely to be equalled ever and even though that earned him the undying enmity of people like Colonel al-Qadhdhafi of Libya and President Asad of Syria, the sheer bravery alone will live on for all times.

The peace that he secured with Israel for his country has led to economic growth for his people and energies that would otherwise have been expended on fighting a costly war have been spent on development projects.

The painful part of the whole drama has been that for all the trouble and personal danger that President as-Sadat put himself to, Premier Begin of Israel has been far from equally reciprocal in his attitudes; thus peace in the Middle East is still elusive and President As-Sadat's critics could say with justification that it is not worth making peace with Israel. For now that As-Sadat has died, the loser might very well be Premier Begin and Israel. The jubilations in Libya and Syria are some indications that the days of moderation in the Middle East might very well be over, and nobody can say with any certainty which forces will triumph eventually in Egypt.

Never before has the future of so many people, even of world peace, depended on a single human life, and the consequences of the loss of that life are likely to be disastrous for even those who are rejoicing today that President Anwar as-Sadat has died.

At this time, the onus is very much on the Israelis to demonstrate that President as-Sadat's faith in them was not misplaced. For if Israel had been willing to take half the risks that President Sadat took, the rest of the cynical and doubting Arab world would have been converted to the peace process.

As it was, Israeli intransigence made As-Sadat's stand a most lonely and unenviable one, for the opposition came not from outside alone but from his country also; when the gunmen finally caught up with him, he himself would surely not have been surprised and even though his work was not finished, it can be truthfully said of him that he had become a legend in his own lifetime.

The DAILY GRAPHIC joins the rest of the world in mourning the passing away of a great statesman and may his family and countrymen speedily find the peace he sought for so long.

RADIO COMMENTS ON CHOICE FACING MUBARAK

AB191146 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Recent events, beginning with the death of President as-Sadat of Egypt, have brought the danger of war in the Middle East closer than before. The death of As-Sadat has made fluid the question of the political alignment of Egypt, for the question whether Egypt, under its new president, Mr Mubarak, sticks to the Camp David agreement will decide the problem of stability in the area. At present, Mr Mubarak has let it be known that he will continue the same policies as his predecessor, Mr as-Sadat. But then those policies were not accepted by the majority of Arab states when they met [words indistinct]. In other words, As-Sadat's policy of peace with Israel made under the conditions of the Camp David agreement was clearly outside the Arab consensus. While As-Sadat could be justified for wanting an end to confrontation in view of the high cost of successive wars to Egypt, the other Arab states say that to sign a treaty recognizing Israel and renouncing war without a simultaneous Israeli concession on the question of a home for the Palestinians in their own independent state, amounts to nothing but [word indistinct]. And Israel has not made it any easier for Egypt to win back some Arab support behind the peace treaty, (?like this) Israeli action in building more settlements in the West Bank, to name just one example.

In spite of almost total Arab opposition to the treaty, however, the peace treaty was kept going through (?encouragement from Africa), American diplomatic, military and economic support for As-Sadat as well as As-Sadat's own dogged determination. Now, As-Sadat is no more on the scene but American support can be taken for granted as can be seen by recent U.S. movements in the area. What is, however, not known is whether Mubarak will have the same iron will to continue outside the Arab consensus. This will become clear in the next few months, but no one can doubt the strength of the pressures that will be brought to bear on him to change (?form) toward a policy that will bring Egypt back into the Arab fold where she belongs.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE MESSAGE ON WESTERN SAHARAN FIGHTING

AB171319 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Message to the African people by Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure issued in Conakry on 15 October on the situation in the Western Sahara -- recorded]

[Text] For more than 7 years a fratricidal and [word indistinct] conflict has been tearing the African people apart [words indistinct] loss of human lives, property and paralyzing the development efforts of states as well as jeopardizing peace on the African continent.

For more than 6 years several African states have individually and collectively, through the OAU, undertaken and pursed exceptional collective efforts aimed at stopping this painful and unacceptable conflict by eliminating the causes and installing a brotherly and durable cooperation in the subregion. These efforts culminated in the making of decisions involving all the states and particularly the parties interested and concerned about the conflict.

In fact during its 18th ordinary session from 24-27 June 1981, the summit conference of heads of state and government voted a resolution [words indistinct] by Egypt on Western Sahara. Article 4 of that Resolution called on the parties in conflict to observe an immediate ceasefire and launched an appeal to the implementation committee to supervise this ceasefire as expected.

In Article 5 of that resolution, the implementation committee was asked to meet before the end of August 1981 in order to draw up with the parties in conflict all the ways and means and other details relative to the installation of a ceasefire as well as the organization and the holding of a referendum.

In strict pursuance of Article 5 of the resolution, the OAU implementation committee met in Nairobi from 24 to 25 August 1981 and launched a patriotic appeal to the parties concerned to observe an immediate ceasefire. But (?recently) exceptionally serious events have just taken place in the subregion, thus jeopardizing dangerously the application of this resolution. We have learned that in the Guelta Zemmour district, violent fighting has resumed. Very sophisticated arms are being used to the great surprise of the African people. All arms must be laid down and the fighting must cease. We solemnly appeal to the parties in conflict, to the interested and concerned parties, to put an immediate end to any use of force, to stop all armed conflicts and to adhere scrupulously to the Nairobi I and Nairobi II decisions. We entreat them, in the name of the African people, who are assailed by numerous and complex problems. Millions and millions of Africans are threatened by hunger; and malnutrition is almost a generalized factor.

We need to unite to solve these problems [words indistinct]. We call on the OAU to take (?just) and equitable measures to safeguard the peace and tranquility of our people and foster their development.

LIBERIA

DOE DISMISSES AGRICULTURAL MINISTER SUAH

AB191819 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Agriculture minister, Maj Afred Suah, has been dismissed by the head of state, CIC Samuel Kanyon Doe, for his failure to adequately pursue the agricultural programs of the People's Redemption Council government.

In a letter to Major Suah, Head of State Doe thanked him for whatever services he might have rendered the nation since the revolution. The head of state's letter to Major Suah made no mention of his successor or an acting minister.

HAIG REPORTEDLY REGRETS SEARCH OF PODIER

AB130657 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 13 Oct 81

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state, Alexander Haig, is reported to have expressed regret to the Liberian head of state, Commander in Chief [CIC] Samuel Doe, for the recent search of the Liberian vice head of state, Maj Gen J. Nicholas Podier, while he was boarding a plane for home at the JFK Airport in New York. Mr Haig expressed the regret when he called on the PRC [People's Redemption Council] chairman recently in Cairo, Egypt.

The Liberian head of state met many distinguished personalities including Siad Barre of Somalia, the vice premier of the Republic of China, the OAU secretary general and the former president of the United States, Jimmy Carter. Mr Carter said he was impressed with the leadership role of CIC Doe. Referring to the releasing of political prisoners, rights of Liberians to travel freely, political stability in the country and the visible signs of improvement in the economy, Jimmy Carter said he was considering a possibility of visiting Liberia and received assurances from Chairman Doe that he will be welcomed by the people of Liberia to visit with them.

NIGERIA

STATESMAN CONGRATULATES NEW EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT

AB161045 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The Nigerian STATESMAN congratulates Husni Mubarak on his confirmation as the new president of Egypt. The paper says he is the most eligible person for the post because he has been late President as-Sadat's deputy for the last 6 years, a period which it believes is sufficient for him to have received enough grooming. It is convinced that the new Egyptian leader would stick to his pledge to continue the peace policies of his predecessor, as well as find solutions to internal problems. The statesman, however, impores Mr Mubarak to be cautious in dealing with this issue in order to consolidate his position.

UGANDAN VICE PRESIDENT TALKS WITH EKWUEME

AB190854 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, and his Ugandan counterpart, Paulo Muwanga, held the first round of talks in Lagos yesterday. Mr Muwanga, who is on a 3-day official visit to Nigeria, is expected to pay a courtesy call on President Shehu Shagari and deliver a message from President Milton Obote before leaving home on Wednesday.

COMPANIES HAVING 'LINKS' WITH RSA TO BE LISTED

AB180748 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] The Federal Government is compiling a list of companies which have links with South Africa. The minister of commerce, Alhaji Maitama Yusuf, made this known in Lagos. He said that the list will also include names with individuals in partnership with foreign companies which have trading links with South Africa. Alhaji Maitama added that the exercise had become necessary because of the presence of South African goods in some Nigeria markets. The goods include Libby fruit cocktail, St Moritz cigarettes, and some brands of cooking oil.

SENEGAL

PRESIDENT DIOUF ENDS MEETINGS IN KUWAIT

LD181628 Kuwait KUNA in English 1517 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct (KUNA) -- Visiting President of Senegal Abdou Diouf Sunday ended talks with H.H. the amir which centered on bilateral relations and means of progressing them.

Minister of the Amiri Diwan affairs Shaykh Khalid al-Ahmad as-Sabah said that negotiations which were held in a fraternal atmosphere also dealt with Afro-Arab relations.

Shaykh Khalid did not mention whether these negotiations dealt with economic aid for Senegal which is classified among the world's poorest nations.

Diouf met with H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah shortly after his arrival here Saturday.

He is expected later today to meet with heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Kuwait.

The Senegalese president ends his visit to Kuwait Monday leaving for Bahrain in the second leg of his tour in the region.

SIERRA LEONE

PRESIDENT STEVENS OPENS APC PARTY CONFERENCE

AB170940 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The National Delegates' Conference of the All People's Congress [APC] opened yesterday at (Tophill), Lungi, in the (Kativilian) chiefdom in the Port Loko district.

In his address, President Siaka Stevens, who is the secretary general of the party, told delegates that there was no lack of discussion inside the one-party system and maintained that there was full freedom of expression within the party ranks. Dr Stevens said that experience had shown that a conclusion reached by contentions and by the majority after full discussions was far better than ramming any (?psychology) down people's throat. The president cited the impending general elections as an example in which arrangements have been made for constituencies to put up two or three candidates instead of one so as to give the people a chance to make a choice. Africa, just now, is a continent in a hurry and we must concentrate all our forces if we are to take our proper place among other nations, Dr Stevens declared.

Turning to the economy and development, the president again reminded the people that the major part of the economy of this country was outside our control. He explained that there was a fall in the prices of diamond and our agricultural products such as coffee, cocoa, ginger and palm kernel. These commodities he said, used to bring us the bulk of our foreign exchange while oil took up most of the meagre foreign exchange. The president, however, noted that if the people had not been able to adapt themselves to changing conditions, things would have been worse than they were now for us. He said that the nation was hopefully looking forward to the conclusion of the oil exploration as well as to the pending (Kimberlite) negotiations. The president asked delegates to give serious consideration to the fact that the little foreign earnings left after payment for fuel oil was all used to import rice while those who should plant rice were megrating to big towns. Dr Siaka Stevens observed that such situations give cause for Africans to pay Europeans to provide us with rice to eat, and warned that if serious attention was not given, people would be starved by outsiders.

The president cited smuggling as another area of the economic paths which Sierra Leone suffers, noting that about 50 percent of the goods imported found its way outside the country without equivalent returns in foreign exchange. He therefore urged the party and government to give full attention to the attending economic problems of the free movement of people advocated by the OAU and ECOWAS without prejudice to the spirit and letter of the ECOWAS convention and OAU objectives.

Dr Stevens revealed that arrangements were now being made to make it possible for civil servants and other public officers to contest general elections, but he was of the opinion that many civil servants and other public officers would not be expected to take advantage of this new arrangement right away. He assured them that the way was now open to them to do so in the future. The president reported that the country had been fairly quiet since the last convention, particularly in the provinces, and called for something to be done in regard to the court system, the position of paramount chiefs and migration to the towns.

He spoke of the recent industrial unrest and the declaration of a state of emergency resulting in the detention of 180 people, all of whom had already been released. The president advised delegates to tackle problems that might arise in the spirit of goodwill and forebearance, and called on all to pool together for the common good. Dr Stevens reminded all that there was provision in the constitution to make fresh laws to redress grievances and to improve the country, and warned all not to take the law into their own hands.

The president finally reaffirmed Sierra Leone's foreign policy, which included cooperation with all friendly states and mentioned the support given to the UNO, OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and the Commonwealth. He also mentioned the hosting of several international conferences in Sierra Leone, including the OAU conference and the seventh EEC ministerial meeting.

STEVENS IS PLANNING TO STEP DOWN NEXT YEAR

AB191700 Paris AFP in English 1634 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Freetown, Oct 19 (AFP) -- Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens, 76, indicated yesterday that he will step down after the general elections scheduled for early next year.

He told the national conference of the All-People's Congress (APC), Sierra Leone's only political party, which had just unnanimously re-elected him leader and secretary general, that someone with greater vigour was needed to take over.

President Stevens, whose seven-year term expires in 1985, said he would be very willing to serve the (APC) as long as possible for peace and progress, but added, "No man is indispensable."

The president admitted having made stupid mistakes in his career, adding that is why we are prepared at party level to help the younger man to avoid making the same mistakes as we made.

He told the 500 delegates at the conference, which ended yesterday, that at least two and not more than three candidates in each of the 85 constituencies would stand at the elections in January and February to give the people a chance to make a choice.

The election date would give everyone time enough to prepare, including civil servants who have to resign three months before the polls if they want to stand.

By adopting the new party constitution the convention settled the question of the deputy leadership of the party by voting First State Vice-President Sorie Ibrahim Koroma as first party vice-chairman and Second Vice-President Christian Alusine Kamara-Taylor as second vice-chairman.

The convention, which adopted a number of resolutions, laying great emphasis on agriculture and food production and cheaper education, is to appoint a monitoring committee to see that the resolutions are implemented.

Some 70 people were elected to the Central Committee, of whom 11 form the governing council, with Edward Tamba Kamara, assistant to the secretary-general, now national administrative secretary, a new post.

ANGOLA

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE 16 OCT

LD171042 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 0930 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Suanda, 16 Oct (ANGOP) -- The Angolan Defense Ministry issued a communique in Luanda late this afternoon (Friday) denouncing incursions by the racist South African Air Force into Angolan territory from 6 to 10 October.

According to the communique, the South African offensive included the bombing of the town Ngiva, on the 6th, as a result of which 21 people were killed and 11 wounded, and the bombing, followed by strafing, of the Catholic mission of Neone, as a result of which Father Miguel Manico was killed.

During the attack, the racist troops used helicopters supported by "Impala-MKS" aircraft; the Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola killed two enemy soldiers and forced the remainder to retreat.

In its continuing violations of the Angolan national territory, the South African Air Force twice violated Angolan territory on 6 October when, for 70 minutes, 3 aircraft overflew the areas of Xangongo and Peu-Peu and, in addition to bombing Ngiva, they also bombed the locality of Neone.

According to the communique issued by the Angolan Defense Ministry, two Mirage aircraft violated Angolan airspace three times on 8 October, overflying Porto Alexandre and then withdrawing to Namibian-occupied territory toward Baia dos Tigres.

The communique denounces the aggressive and adventurist attitude of the Pretoria regime [passage indistinct] indicates that on the 10th of this month, three South African aircraft overflew the area to the southeast and west of Mocamedes and Porto Alexandre at about 1645 and then withdrew toward Namibia.

NAMIBIA

INTERNAL LEADERS MEET WITH BOTHA IN WINDHOEK

Pretorius on Talks

LD191634 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The leader of the National Party in South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Kosie Pretorius, has expressed satisfaction with talks which he and his delegation had in Windhoek today with the South African Prime Ministers, Mr P.W. Botha, and two other members of the South African Cabinet. The talks were on the territory's constitutional future. Mr Pretorius told newsmen afterwards that this was the first time in 7 years that a South African prime minister had met such a representative delegation from his party. The result had been a strengthening of relations between the party and the South African Government. The prime minister is accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, and the minister of defense, General Malan. Mr Pretorius said the discussions had concentrated mainly on the way South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia viewed their joint task in the context of efforts to bring about a settlement. The biggest reservation of his party remained the bias shown by the United Nations. The party was still prepared to accept the original version of Resolution 435 but not changes that had since been made to it. For talks with leaders of the internal parts of South-West Africa-Namibia to brief them on South Africa's views on the latest state of affairs concerning independence for the territory.

Mudge Expresses Disappointment

AB200757 Paris AFP in English 0727 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Windhoek, 20 Oct (AFP) -- A summit conference between South African Premier Pieter Botha, his top aides and Namibian internal (Pretoria-backed) leaders ended inconclusively here Monday with internal leader Dirk Mudge expressing disappointment at the lack of information about latest international proposals for the territory's independence.

Mr Botha, who flew here with Foreign Minsiter Pik Botha and Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan, told a press conference that South Africa had received no definite proposals that would enable it to formulate its attitude to a Western settlement plan.

That would have to wait until the visit here at the end of the month of representatives of the five-nation (United States, Britian, Canada, France and West Germany) contact group trying to devise a settlement of the conflict.

We are now entering a phase of discussion on preliminary talks as to the guidelines on which the country should be governed and political structures should be built, the South African premier said.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Botha warned that the failure of the present attempt to solve the conflict could have painful consequences because it could affect the relationship between South Africa and the United States.

In the light of increasing international pressure and the current international situation, it is important that an early solution be found, he told a television interviewer.

Mr Mudge, chairman of the Namibian Council of Ministers, reiterated to reporters his call for the internal parties to be allowed to negotiate directly with the contact group instead of only through South Africa as at present.

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA VIEWS CLIMATE FOR TALKS AS 'FAVORABLE'

LD192204 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] The South African prime ministerm Mr P.W. Botha, has disclosed that South Africa has given South-West Africa / Namibia more than 60 mil' on rands, about $64 million, in drought relief this year. Mr Botha, who held talks with South-West Africa/ Namibia's internal parties in Windhoek today, told a news conference afterwards that in spite of what was said abroad, South Africa had been carrying the financial burden of the territory for many years. He said it had come as a surprise to him to discover today the extent to which quite a number of internal parties looked to South Africa for relief and for help in solving their problems. He noted, however, that South Africa received no thanks from the international community for this assistance and nothing was ever heard of the positive steps South Africa took to help the territory and its people.

On the subject of negotiations on the future of South-West Africa/Namibia, Mr Botha said the phase was now beginning where preliminary talks were being held on guidelines on which South-West Africa/Namibia should be governed; this phase should be completed some time next year. Mr Botha said the climate for negotiations between South Africa, the internal parties on the territory and representatives of the five Western powers was very favorable at present. He also described today's talks with the internal parties as very successful and said the South African Namibian parties had been briefed on the South Africans' viewpoint and had taken note of the views of the internal parties. [sentence as heard] The South African prime minister was accompanied by the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, and the minister of defense, General Malan. They have all returned to South Africa. The administrator general of South-West Africa/ Namibia, Mr Hough, also attended the talks.